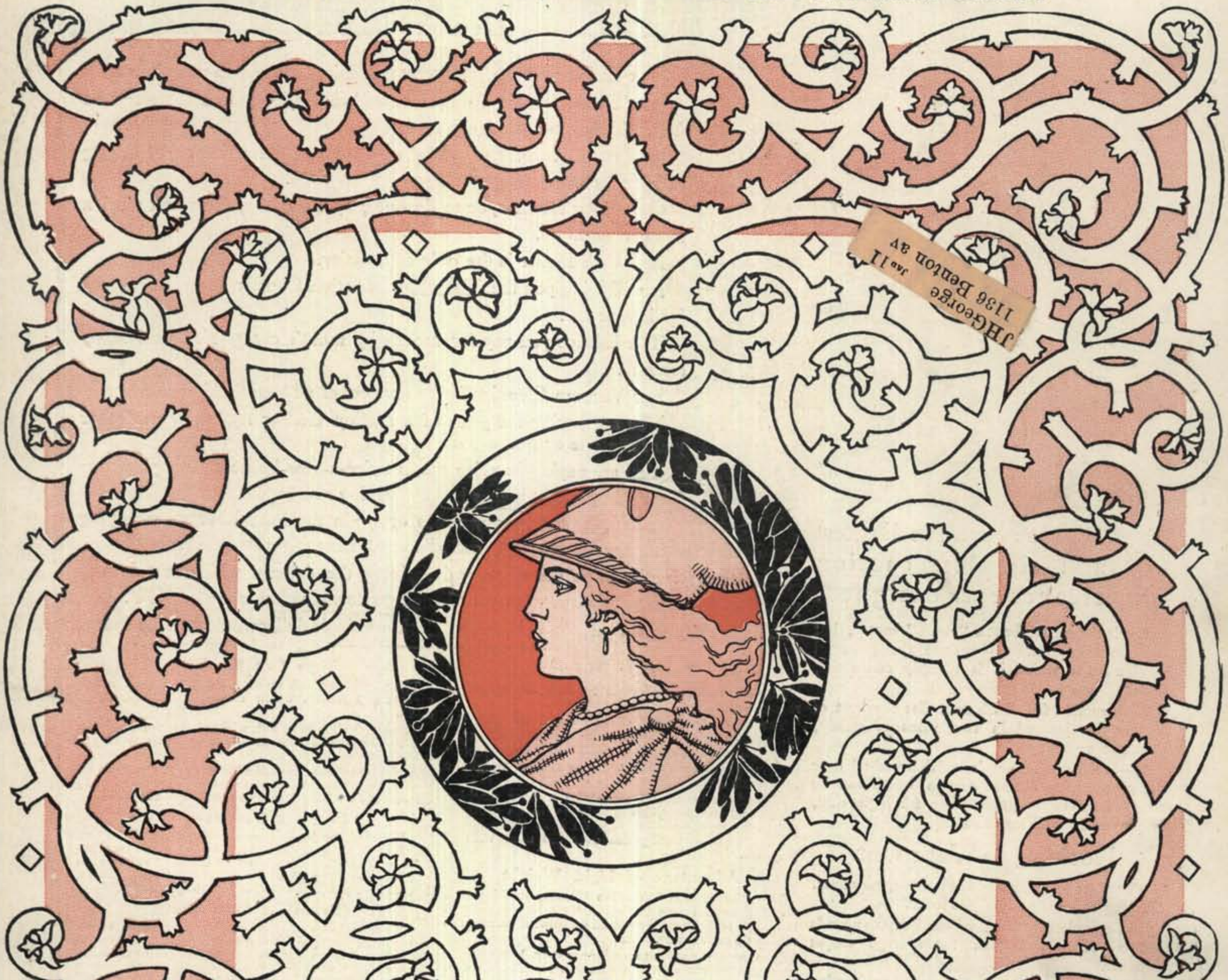
The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



JHGeorge
1136 Benton av
Jan 11

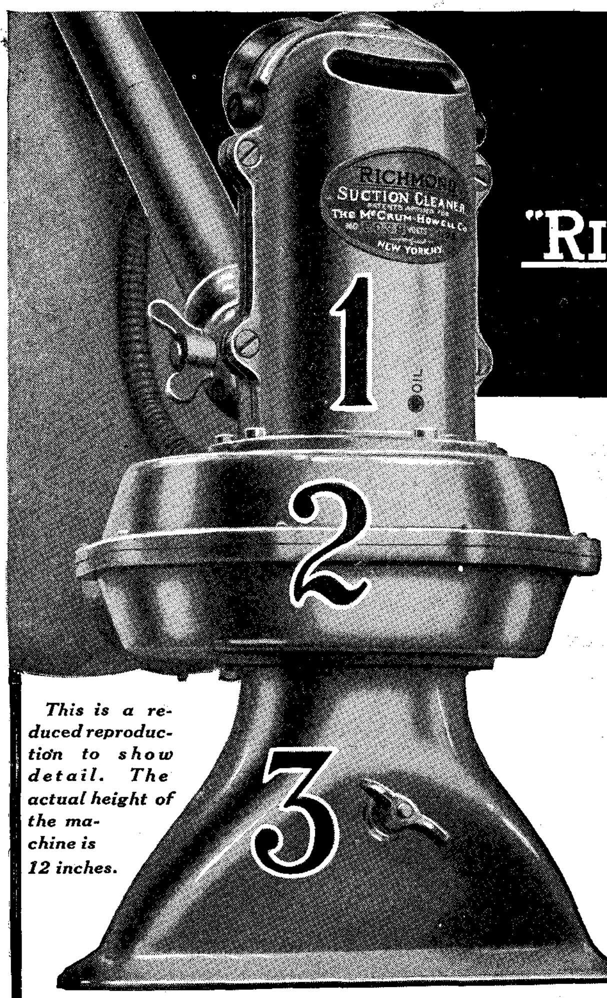
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

Vol. 41, No. 17. Whole No. 1070 OCTOBER 22, 1910 Price 10 Cents

LIBRARY ... COLLEGE

One Dollar

Puts the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner in Your Home



This is a reduced reproduction to show detail. The actual height of the machine is 12 inches.

One Dollar puts the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner in your home.

One Dollar forever frees you from brooms, mops and dusters—and the backaches and drudgery they bring.

One Dollar forever stops the expense and the nuisance of Spring and Fall house cleaning.

One dollar enables you to do *easily*, by electricity, the worst work a woman has to do.

And One Dollar is the only cash outlay.

It will bring you the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner complete—ready for instant use.

The balance you pay for month by month out *of the actual money you save.*

For Vacuum Cleaning is the greatest of all household economies.

You are paying the price of a suction cleaner *right now*—whether you have one or not.

You are paying its price out in twice-a-year house cleaning alone—for a "RICHMOND" makes house cleaning needless.

You are paying its price out—many times over—in the hard labor of sweeping and dusting which the "RICHMOND" makes unnecessary.

You are paying its price out again and again in the damage which dust does to your furniture, to your carpets, to your hangings, to your clothing—to YOU.

You are paying the price of a "RICHMOND" when a single dollar would save the waste.

YOU see here the lightest and simplest suction cleaner *ever* designed.

1.—is the motor—not a "stock" motor, but one built expressly to operate the powerful suction fan to which it is directly connected, under

2.—a suction fan which embodies the best of all that was learned in two years of steady, scientific experiment.

3.—is the suction nozzle which is pushed over the surface to be cleaned—or to which can be attached a twelve foot hose for high wall, drapery and upholstery cleaning.

Nothing to Wear Out

There are no gears, no diaphragms, no valves. Nothing to wear or to jiggle loose.

The complete machine weighs but ten pounds—two pounds less than the average carpet sweeper.

All that any vacuum cleaner or suction cleaner can do, this one does. And it does, besides, some things which no other machine can do.

You can, for example, use this "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner, either *with or without the hose.*

For use with the hose, we furnish special tools for cleaning portieres, walls, books, bedding, upholstery, clothing, hats.

For Hair Drying

Also a special attachment for hair drying, pillow renovating, etc.

The hose attachment slides on and off with the same ease that your foot slides into an easy slipper.

Slip on the hose and the ten-pound "RICHMOND" rivals any machine—no matter how much it weighs or how much it costs.

Slip off the hose, and you have a floor machine which compares favorably in weight with an ordinary carpet sweeper—which sweeps on both forward and backward strokes and glides over the floor without pressure.

Advantage of Light Weight

The "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner enables you, now for the first time, to clean by electricity without lugging a sixty to eighty pound machine from room to room—up stairs and down.

It represents as great an advance over heavyweight vacuum cleaners as these cleaners represented over brooms and carpet sweepers.

But light weight and easy operation are but two of the "RICHMOND'S" exclusive superiorities. There are many more.

The Vibrating Brush

There is, for example, the vibrating brush, *which you find in no other machine.*

This brush fits in the floor nozzle of the "RICHMOND." It vibrates at the rate of 10,000 times a minute. Not a rotary motion to wear the carpet, but a light up-and-down *tapping* motion.

Taps Out the Dirt

The vibrating brush taps the caked dirt out of the carpets and fabrics which no other machine could clean.

The brush slips in or out, without the use of tools. It is but the work of ten seconds to take it out or put it in.

And without the brush the "RICHMOND" will do all that any machine—vacuum or suction—can possibly do without working injury to even the finest fabric.

Simplest Construction

We could multiply comparisons endlessly.

But without saying more, you can judge our confidence in the "RICHMOND" by the fact that we do not only cover it with the broadest possible guarantee, but we give you besides a full year to pay for it.

Saves Its Own Cost

If convenience and perfect cleanliness were worth *nothing;* if it were worth nothing to put an end to the backaches of sweeping, to the drudgery of dusting, to the bugbear of annual house cleaning—if all these were worth *nothing*, remember this: The "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner will pay its own cost and *Earn you a Profit* **besides** from the actual month-to-month money it saves.

Guaranteed One Year

Surely you must see that the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner *must* give perfect service, perfect satisfaction, day after day, month after month, else we could not afford this offer. Snip out the dollar coupon and send today to

RICHMOND SALES CO. Dept. 61
160 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

DOLLAR COUPON

THE RICHMOND SALES CO., Dept. 61, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City

I hereby order one "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner, complete with the following attachments:

1 Hose Attachment Shoe
1 12-ft. covered Suction Hose
1 Book and Wall Brush
1 10-in. Drapery Tool
1 3-in Suction Tool
1 Felt-Faced Floor Tool
1 Adjustable Wall Brush
1 30-ft. Electrical Cord
1 Complete Hair Drying Attachment

—for which I agree to pay to your order, $1.00 herewith, and $6.00 on the first day of each of the next 12 consecutive months. Title to be given me when full amount is paid.

Name ....

Address ....

Limited Offer

The Dollar Offer is limited. It is made to show our unbounded confidence in the "RICHMOND".

But by its very liberality, it is bound to swamp the factory. And when the limit of factory output is reached, the offer must be withdrawn.

So send the coupon today while the opportunity is still yours. Don't wait. Do it NOW.

Manufactured Exclusively for the RICHMOND SALES CO.

By THE McCRUM-HOWELL CO.

Park Ave. and 41st St., New York

Manufacturers of

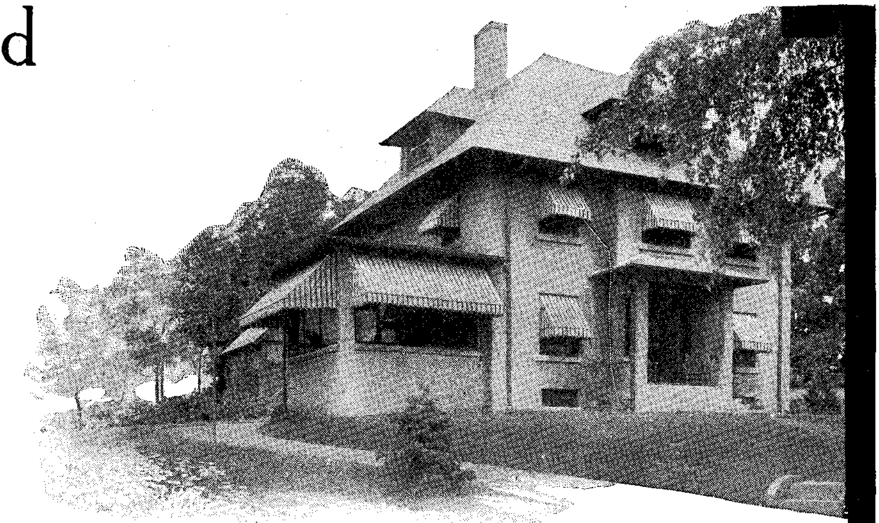
"RICHMOND" Boilers and Radiators. "RICHMOND" Enameled Ware, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Lavatories. "RICHMOND" Suds Makers. "RICHMOND" Concealed Transom Lifts, and "RICHMOND" Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Systems.

Five Factories { Two at Uniontown, Pa.—One at Norwich, Conn.—One at Racine, Wis.—One at Chicago, Ill.

Inquiries regarding built-in-the-house Vacuum Cleaning systems should be addressed to The McCrum-Howell Co., New York and Chicago.

When You Build
—build
FIREPROOF,

age proof, moisture proof, sound proof, vermin proof, warmer in Winter, cooler in Summer—of



NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

The commoner materials no longer represent as they did the standards by which you should build. NATCO HOLLOW TILE has established new and higher standards of building comfort, safety and investment value, yet costs no more than brick, brick-and-wood, stone-and-wood or concrete.

NATCO HOLLOW TILE is the same material, the same company's product that has made fireproof America's most famous and modern business and public structures, and is doing the same for practically all similar and even greater buildings now in construction.

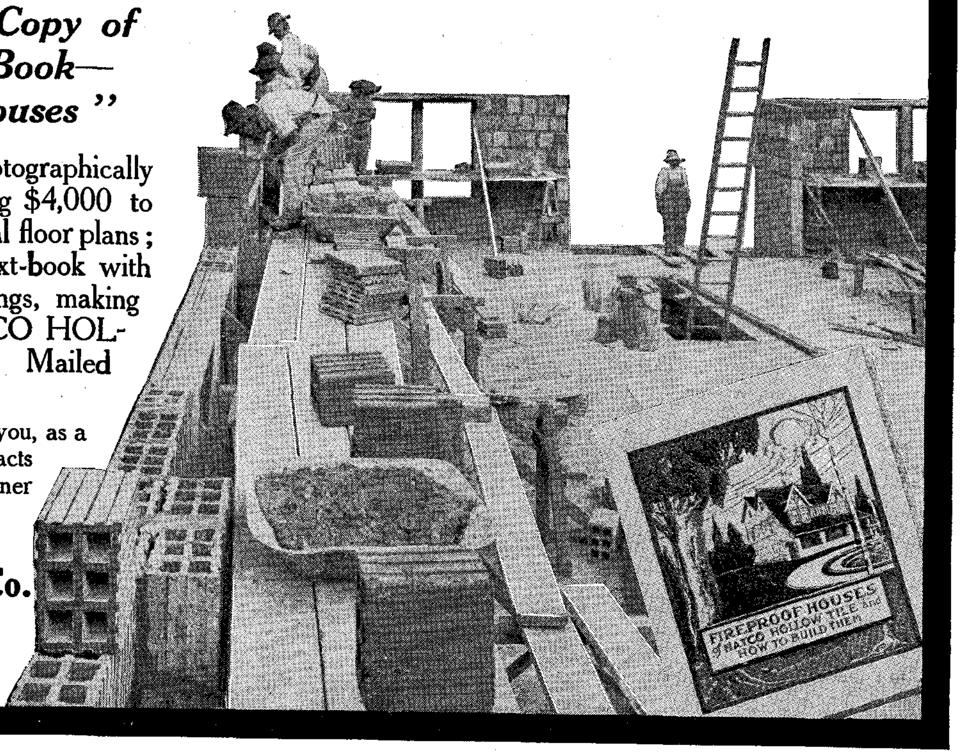
When you build, be it a residence, a hotel, an apartment house, a store, a factory, or any building of similar construction, you should not look ahead a mere few years, but for generations.

Secure Now a Copy of the 96-Page Book—"Fireproof Houses"

which describes and photographically illustrates 45 houses costing $4,000 to $200,000; contains typical floor plans; and is also a complete text-book with simplified technical drawings, making clear all details of NATCO HOLLOW TILE construction. Mailed for 10c. Postage.

This book may mean more to you, as a prospective builder, than all the facts dealing with older and commoner building materials put together.

Address Dept. L
National Fireproofing Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offices in all Principal Cities. 26 Factories.



THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDG

(ENGLAND)

ANNOUNCEMENT IN ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING LANDS

A NEW Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the ELEVENTH (the First having been issued in 1768–71), is about to be published by The Cambridge University Press. No completely new edition has appeared since the Ninth, which was issued volume by volume between 1875–89. The copyright and control of this celebrated work having passed into the keeping of the University of Cambridge, it will be issued henceforth as a University publication. The new (11th) Edition will consist of 28 volumes and Index, containing 27,000 pages and about 40,000,000 words of text. The entire work will be issued simultaneously—soon after the New Year—and advance subscriptions (at a substantial concession in price) will now be accepted, but no remittance need be sent until after delivery of the volumes.

A SPECIAL IMPRESSION is being printed on INDIA PAPER reducing the thickness of the volumes from 2¾ inches to ¾ inch, and greatly facilitating the usefulness and readability of the work to all Subscribers

In the opinion of the Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* is

¶ The **most useful book for rapid reference** as well as **the most comprehensive** and **authoritative repository of information** that has ever been published. It is confidently expected that this opinion will be generally endorsed by English-speaking people throughout the world. **The advantages of the New Work** over all other encyclopædias consist: (1) Of the manner in which the Editorial staff have dealt with the literary contents; (2) the wider scope of the work; and (3) the presentation of the contents as a whole with a view to making the acquisition of knowledge immediate, attractive, and instructive. While the principle of exhaustive treatment has been preserved throughout, the new edition possesses

¶ **Greater convenience of arrangement** combined with greater facility of reference; all major subjects were subdivided into minor headings, which were dealt with separately and more fully in their alphabetical places, often by specialists who wrote the main articles. It will, therefore, be easy to find one's way about in this vast storehouse of knowledge simply by looking up the obvious word. This arrangement whereby

¶ **General subjects** were considered apart from subsidiary enabled the Editors to treat each of the constituent parts on its merits. There was, consequently, no overlapping and no repetition, all the parts being co-ordinated and each having an organic unity in relation to the rest. The work will be found to be not only more consistent than ever before, but to contain more than twice as much information as the Ninth Edition in little more than the same space.

¶ **Thousands of short articles,** through the scientific plan of guiding the reader from the general to the particular, of directing him to the most natural heading, have found a place in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* for the first time. Owing to the greater facilities for quick reference,

¶ **Its increased utility** will be apparent. Supposing that an account of the Crimean War is required, the reader will not have to refer to the histories of England, France, and Russia in succession, as in the Ninth Edition, but will turn to Crimea; or should the battle of Waterloo be the subject for reference, an account of it will be found under the name, and it will be only incidentally referred to (but with cross reference) in the general articles on France and England. Then, too,

¶ **Dictionary Definitions** have been given to scientific and technical terms as well as to all words having a complicated meaning or an interesting history. The book is, therefore, self-explanatory. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th Edition) will further be found to be

¶ **A more readable book** than ever before. It was the Editors' constant aim to make the new edition an instrument of popular culture, intelligible and interesting throughout to "the man in the street," while instructive to scholars. The most complex subjects are treated in the simplest language. It is not necessary, for instance, to be a scientist to read with pleasure the scientific articles by Lord Rayleigh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. But though the simplicity is greater,

¶ **The authority of the book** is on an
higher level than in the case of the last edi
The scholarship and the best practical knowl
of the civilised world have co-operated. All e
clopædias heretofore had a national limita
having been written by Americans for Americ
by Englishmen for Englishmen, by Frenchmen
Frenchmen, and by Germans for Germans.
in the case of the new *Encyclopædia Britann*
leading authorities who were considered the n
capable of imparting their knowledge, were ch
without regard to country.

¶ **A cosmopolitan point of view** characte
the efforts of the Editors throughout. They real
that scholarship to-day knows no nationality;

¶ **Many American scholars and experts** (bes
French, German and Italian) were held to h
supplanted all others in certain branches. "
dalism," for example, has been dealt with by P
G. B. Adams of Yale; "Climatology," by P
R. de C. Ward, of Harvard; the "History of Anc
China," by Prof. Hirth, of Columbia; "Mah
medan Law and Institutions," by Prof. D. B. M
donald, of the Hartford Theological Seminary–
64 articles connected with Persian history h
been written by Prof. Eduard Meyer, of Berl
to cite only a few of such cases.

¶ **The 1,500 Contributors** include Chancell
Presidents, Professors and Lecturers of 81 uni
sities and colleges in all countries—besides me
action, soldiers, sailors, men of affairs, jurists,
ministrators, archæologists, surgeons, physic
editors, artists, inventors, explorers, engin
sportsmen, manufacturers, and financiers, as
as hundreds of

AN ENORMOUS BOOK IN A HANDY FORMAT — PRINTED ON INDIA PAPER — EA

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (11th Edition)

¶ **Practical Experts,** who may be said to have aused in their activities to give of their expeience. Many articles abound, therefore, with excluive information, which will be the basis for the oings and conclusions of the next generation.

¶ **The articles on Archæology** possess extraorinary interest, inasmuch as they are based on the nowledge of the men who did the work of recent xcavations — in Egypt, Babylonia, Rhodesia, exico, Central America, Peru and elsewhere—and ever before published. They are supplemented by any valuable plates.

¶ **An index to the world's books** is provided by he simple means of appending to every article of nportance a list of books worth reading in connection with it. Thus the *Encyclopædia Britannica* 11th Edition) is not only a great work of reference in itself, but an index to the most valuble literature. In completion of this idea there re full and concise bibliographies—

The historical bibliographies constituting a *talogue raisonné* of the whole mass of historical terature extant. The excellence of this work may gathered from the fact that the bibliography f the history of France —five columns of small pe—was prepared by Dr. Charles Bémont, who probably the foremost of French historians; that f English history, by Prof. A. F. Pollard, of the niversity of London; that of Greek history—fouren columns—by the Rev. E. M. Walker, one of e most successful of Oxford tutors; and that of oman history, by Mr. Stuart-Jones, of Oxford, n whom has fallen the mantle of the late Prof. elham. Inasmuch as the

Contributors were put at work simultaneously, eir attention was directed to the work as a whole, d their manuscripts were analysed and indexed efore a single page was sent to the printers. In e case of the Ninth Edition, the interval between e appearance of the first and the twenty-fifth olume was fourteen years. In the case of this ition,

The 28 volumes and Index are to be issued simulneously, so that the work will be of uniform lue to the reader. The piecemeal method of ublishing was satisfactory only to the publishers, ho issued each successive volume with the proeds of the sale of the preceding one.

£163,000 ($815,000) has been the editorial exnse of the new (Eleventh) Edition, as against 60,000 of the Ninth, and the total expense, inuding the cost of maps, coloured plates, illustraons, type-setting and office expenses, has amounted £230,000 ($1,150,000) before a single copy is sold.

A Complete Classical History is comprised under ore than five hundred headings, and for the first ne in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*

Biographies of Living Persons are included, so at the reader may be acquainted with celebrities all nationalities down to the present day.

The new knowledge gained during the last 25 ars has been dealt with most exhaustively, espeally with regard to Science and Geography. All untries that have sprung suddenly into polital and commercial importance are particularly nsidered at length.

Modern Africa, for example, with its history, ography, geology and ethnology, is treated by exrts in 43 pages; **Japan** in 100 pages, and **China** 68 pages. Indeed, it may be said that the colted articles on each of these, as on many other subjects, would form separate books averaging 100,000 words each. Its comprehensiveness, in this respect, makes the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th Edition) also

¶ **A Handbook of Commerce and Finance,** a handbook of Astronomy, Botany, Medicine, Theology, and Law, in every case the articles on these subjects being the work of authorities. It is a practical work for the modern man of action written in language that is simple and sufficient, and further made attractive by

¶ **Over 7,000 Text Illustrations,** all of them specially prepared to suit the articles they accompany. Of the widest possible range of interest are the

¶ **450 Full-page Plates**—many of them in colours—which cover not only processes of manufacturing, shipbuilding, and industrial, scientific, and engineering subjects, domestic animals, etc., but works of art and applied art. Full-page plates are devoted to specimen examples of Greek, Egyptian, Roman, Japanese, and Chinese art, to Ceramics, Lace, Embroidery, Furniture, Mural Decoration, Orders, Process Printing, Photography, Precious Stones, Tapestry, etc.—to all subjects, in fact, in which the choice of authoritative pictures will be likely to inform the reader, and confirm the authority of the text. Of the

¶ **417 Maps,** some of them in as many as twelve colours, it will be interesting to know that the names of places, for the first time in any work of reference, correspond exactly in spelling to those referred to in the text. Finally, the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* is in no sense of the word a heavy book; a volume can be picked up between thumb and finger and held in one hand, and the covers can be bent back on themselves without risk of injury, for by the use of

¶ **India Paper, with Flexible Leather Bindings,** each volume is now *only ¾ inch thick,* though containing 960 pages. The whole set of twenty-eight volumes and Index will only take up about **2 feet of shelf space,** and so could conveniently be put on occasional tables, in the same way as novels, books of verse and periodicals, ready to earn the gratitude of all who have leisure moments.

¶ **The Price,** instead of being more than that charged for volumes of the last edition, is very considerably less.

OLUME ¾ INCH THICK

The List is open for ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The new edition is now being printed, and the first copies will soon be ready for delivery. The work, in 28 volumes and Index, will be in two forms:—

(1) On INDIA PAPER (very thin and light), in Three Styles of Binding—CLOTH, FULL FLEXIBLE SHEEPSKIN, and FULL FLEXIBLE MOROCCO, the volumes to be only ¾-INCH THICK (about 960 pages).

(2) On ordinary book paper, in Three Styles of Binding—CLOTH, HALF MOROCCO, and FULL MOROCCO, the volumes to be 2¾-inches thick (about 960 pages).

It will not be possible, however, to obtain a large supply of India paper without long notice to the manufacturers, as it can be produced by but two mills in England, and in the United States by none. Before proceeding with the printing of a large edition, the Publishers must be in a position to ascertain approximately the relative proportion in which subscribers will prefer the thin, or India paper impression, and also to know their preference as regards the bindings. Those who subscribe at once—in advance of publication (*but without remittance until after delivery*)—thereby assisting the Publishers to estimate the probable demand for the work in its two forms and six styles of binding, will be allowed a very considerable reduction in the price.

The Publishers reserve the right to discontinue the reduced price as soon as the percentages of orders for the India paper and the ordinary impressions have been ascertained. Paper, printing, and binding contracts will then be concluded for a large number of sets, which will be sold at a higher price.

ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS (at $4.25 a volume for India paper bound in Cloth, or $4.00 a volume for the ordinary book-paper bound in Cloth), are invited from all English-speaking countries, BUT NO MONEY NEED BE PAID UNTIL AFTER DELIVERY.

At these prices (the Ninth Edition having been sold, when first issued in England and America, at 30/- or $7.50 a volume), the new *Encyclopædia Britannica* is a considerably cheaper book than ever before, and in its more convenient and readable form, likely to appeal to a much wider public. Furthermore, the slight additional cost for the India paper impression is not in proportion to its actual market valuation, as it is well known that books printed on India paper are always issued at high prices.

APPLICATION FOR THE PROSPECTUS

Full particulars of prices (in advance of publication), of deferred payments, bookcases and bindings, together with a prospectus containing an account of the work, with specimen pages, order form, etc., free upon application.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
(Encyclopædia Britannica Department) 35 WEST 32nd STREET, NEW YORK

Please send me the prospectus of the new *Encyclopædia Britannica*
(11th Edition)

*NAME*____________________________

*PROFESSION OR BUSINESS (with address)*____________________

*RESIDENCE*____________________________

L D-J

NOTE:—Those who possess copies of previous editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (now out of date) are requested to advise us of the fact, and if they wish to purchase the new edition will be informed how they can dispose of their old editions at a fair valuation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

PAGE
Mr. Roosevelt's Tariff Views 679
Rural Stagnation Shown by the Census 681
The Farmer to the Rescue 683
Minnesota's Costly Economy 684
The Deadly Single-track Trolley 685
How the Railroads Control the Waterways 685

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Stability of the New Republic 687
Shall M. P.'s Be Paid? 688
Legalizing Strikes in France 688
A Russian Election 689

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

To Tell How Long Life Will Last 691
Felling Trees with Wire 691
Fear Dissected 692
Meteorites and Vulcan-Worship 692
Wireless on a Submarine 693
Mental Strain of Physical Work 693
The Smoking Auto 694

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*):

PAGE
Pure Radium at Last 694
A British Flying-School 694
An Umbrella Plantation 694
A Power-House on Wheels 695
To Shave or Not to Shave 695

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

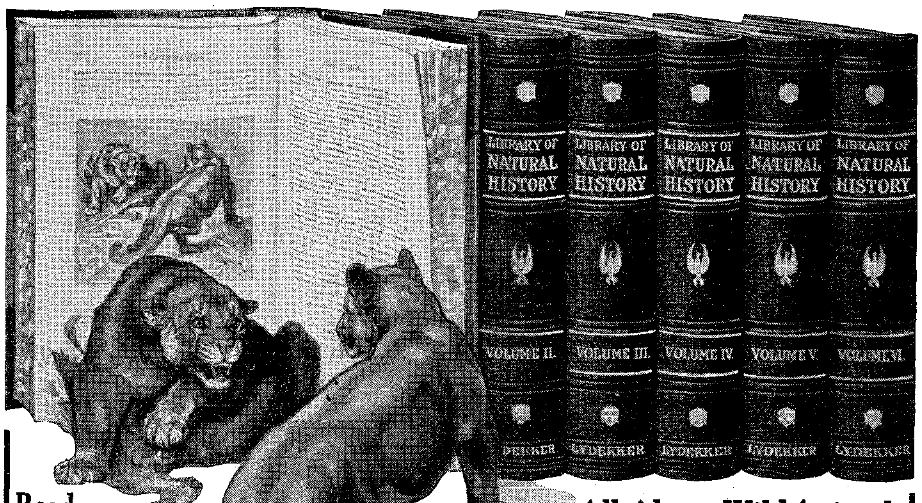
Portugal's Attack on the Church 696
St. Patrick's Consecrated 697
John S. Huyler 698
Icy Grandeur of British Bishops 698

LETTERS AND ART:

Our Deteriorated Sense of Humor 699
Unsuspected Art of Winslow Homer 700
Classic French Disappearing 701
Why Children Hate "Literature" 702

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 703-715

MISCELLANEOUS 716-730


LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY
VOLUME II.
VOLUME III.
VOLUME IV.
VOLUME V.
VOLUME VI.
LYDEKKER

Read These Books FREE In Your Home

All About Wild Animals

Send us no money. Simply mail us the coupon at the bottom of this page, giving your name and address, and we will ship you a complete set of these wonderful Animal Books, **Freight Prepaid,** *to examine and read in your home for 10 days.* If at the end of that time you do not think they are a bargain at the price we ask, let us know, and we will have the books shipped back at our expense. **You incur no obligation whatever.** We assume all the risk and all the trouble because we know you have never been offered such wonderful value in books.

Library of Natural History

Ernest Thompson-Seton, who writes an introduction to this Library of Natural History, says it is the greatest work of its kind ever written; one that should be in every public and private library—one that combines the interest of a novel with the strict accuracy of the scientific observer.

You Save One-Third Now

Public libraries and institutions of learning were quick to recognize the value of Lydekker's great work. They bought it for its educative value, high popular interest and beautiful appearance. It has never sold for less than $48 But we offer the remainder of this same $48 edition for **only $33.** You pay us $1 after 10 days' examination, if books are satisfactory, and only $2 a month for 16 months thereafter. Fill out the coupon—**now,** lest you forget about it and send it to us at once.

TEAR OFF, WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL

10
22
10

THE RIVERSIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO

Please ship me, freight prepaid, subject to my examination and approval, one set of **Lydekker's Natural History,** in Half Morocco binding. If, after 10 days' examination, I am entirely satisfied I will *send you $1 as first payment and $2 per* month thereafter for 16 months, until your special price of $33 is paid. If the set is not satisfactory, I will notify you within 10 days and return to you at your expense on receiving shipping instructions, as offered to **The Literary Digest** readers.

Name ....
Address ....
Occupation ....

Everybody who has read the stories of animal life in these 6 richly bound, royal octavo volumes, declares them the most delightful ever written—true and accurate, for *they are written by eminent scientists,* yet as full of interest as the liveliest novel. Their interest is inexhaustible—they include the life history of every animal that runs, crawls, swims or flies on this earth of ours. They tell you marvelous things regarding the ways and instincts of animals—how they love and hate, how they struggle for existence, boldly or cunningly—how they make their homes and rear their young. After reading them you will have an interest in and sympathy with the lower animals that you never felt before, and a new source of happiness in being out-of-doors.

2272 Splendid Animal Pictures

The illustrations alone are worth the price now asked for the work. The greatest animal painters in the world—artists like Specht—were commissioned at a cost of thousands of dollars to paint pictures expressly for it. These pictures are faithfully reproduced in the natural colors. Besides 72 color plates, there are 2200 quarter-page, half-page and full-page engravings. So that almost every page of the 3000 contained in the Library is illustrated.

RIVERSIDE PUBLISHING CO.
CHICAGO

LEARN TO REASON

Send for a little book called "PHILOSOPHY AS A SCIENCE," by Dr. Paul Carus
Pp. 220. Price, paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.

It contains a brief statement of the principles of Philosophy and a list of books and articles; an excellent guide to those who want to begin a systematic course of reading in the

PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY
Founded in 1887 for the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge
Send for Complete Catalogue
378-388 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

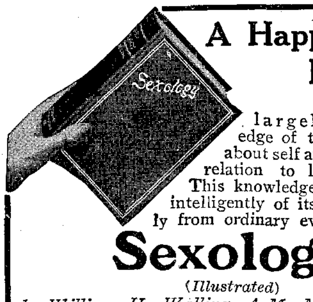
French, German, Spanish, Italian

Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly, at spare moments, in your own home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a surprisingly short time you can speak a new language by the

Language-Phone Method
combined with
Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry
Send for Booklet and Testimonials
The Language-Phone Method
802 Metropolis Bldg., New York.

Great Economy — Absolute Secrecy
TELEGRAPH AND CABLE CODE
KEYCODE DICTIONARY
Small Cost — Strict Accuracy

Universal Method of transmitting from **2 to 10 words for one 5** letter code word by telegraph or cable. Contains all words in general use and thousands of phrases, also tables, each coded separately in strict alphabetical order. **The only common sense code.** Any message coded exactly as written. **KEYCODE** transmits two code words taken from any general numbered code for one—a saving of fifty per cent. **KEYCODE** saves both time and money. **Anyone can** use it for personal or business use. If going abroad or anywhere from home **KEYCODE** is invaluable as it transmits the **unusual** as well as the **usual** message with like economy and secrecy. It will easily pay for itself in a single cablegram while the ease with which a message is coded or decoded is especially appreciated. **Flexible** leather, marginal index, pocket size. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, $3.50 single copy, two or more $3.00 each. International Keycode Co., 1st National Bank Building, San Francisco.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

The Very Latest

THE ONLY HISTORICAL WORK BROUGHT DOWN TO 1910

A NEW SEVEN VOLUME EDITION OF THE STANDARD

LARNED'S HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE

is now ready. Gleaning in every field and department of History, political, social, economic, religious, educational, from great historians and special students, quoting exactly from more than 2000 writers, on more than 23,000 subjects, alphabetically and chronologically arranged, with an interwoven index, Mr. Larned has compiled a work that is unique in kind and quality, as it is in interest and usefulness. Complete texts of national Constitutions and of over 200 great basic documents of history, with many historical maps, are features of important value. Hundreds of eminent Statesmen, Jurists, Divines, Teachers and others have volunteered warm words in praise of the work.

The new volume gives latest and full information of all the great movements of the day, concerning Trusts, Railway Regulation, Tariff and Currency Reform, Municipal Reform, Labor Movements, Peace Movements, Conservation, etc.

AGENTS WANTED

Write for specimen pages, prices and terms to

C. A. NICHOLS CO., Publishers
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Correspondence-Study Dept.

HOME STUDY

offers 350 class-room courses to non-resident students. One may thus do part work for a Bachelor's degree. Elementary courses in many subjects, others for Teachers, Writers, Accountants, Bankers, Business Men, Ministers, Social Workers, Etc. Begin any time.

18th Year

U. of C. (Div. R) Chicago, Ill.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private school. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

Choosing Schools For Next Year

Do you know that many people have already decided where to send their sons and daughters to school next year?

This question is too important to leave until late next summer.

If you intend to send your boy or girl to a boarding school next year we advise you to begin your investigation of the different schools now.

Take plenty of time. If you will write us we will gladly assist you. We are in close touch with the best private schools in all parts of the country.

State your requirements in full, mentioning *kind of school*, *location preferred*, and *price of tuition*, and we will gladly advise you to the best of our ability. Address

The School Bureau
The Literary Digest

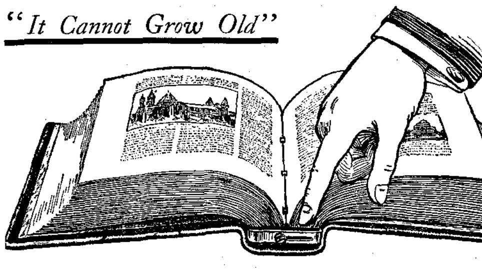
HOW SHALL WE MEET DISASTER?

See article on *"The Trial of Faith"* by George A. Gordon, D.D., Boston, in "The Homiletic Review" for November.

30 cents per copy. $3.00 per year
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

Nelson's PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF Encyclopaedia and Research Bureau for Special Information

"It Cannot Grow Old"



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

That Little Bar and Nut has solved the Problem!
It has put all other Encyclopaedias out of date!

REVIEW OF REVIEWS says: "It is used as an authority in our Editorial Rooms."

The most valuable, durable and beautiful set of books published.

FOUR GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS!

1. **Patented Loose-Leaf Binding Device**
   Keeps Nelson's perpetually new.
2. **Three Permanent Stafts of Editors**
   Insure accurate and dependable information.
3. **Research Bureau to Answer Questions**
   Makes Nelson's the only complete work of reference.
4. **Models and Manikins Show and Explain**
   All parts of Automobile, Turbine, Human Body, etc.

1. Nelson's Patent Binding Device makes **Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopaedia** the only **absolutely New** Reference Work obtainable, because this Wonderful Device enables the Publishers to keep Nelson's **always up to date.**

2. Nelson's Maintains Permanent Editorial Staffs in New York, Edinburgh and Montreal. The Editor-in-Chief is John H. Finley, LL.D., President of the College of the City of New York; the Canadian Editor is William Peterson, LL.D., C.M.G., Principal of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and the European Editor is George Sandeman, M.A., Edinburgh, Scotland. Thus **Three** Great Editorial Staffs, assisted by a corps of contributors, are engaged on Nelson's the year round, and **OVER 500 NEW PAGES** are supplied every year, so that this great work never becomes old——it Will **Always** be the **Latest.**

3. Nelson's Research Bureau for Special Information—only institution of its kind anywhere—is maintained entirely at the publishers' expense to answer questions and to furnish subscribers any information requested—**FREE.**

4. Nelson's Beautiful Models and Manikins have been imported especially for this work, to illustrate such absorbingly interesting subjects as the Human Body, the Automobile, the Turbine, etc. **No other** Reference Work has accomplished this.

Approved, adopted and used by the United States government departments, and by universities, colleges, libraries and school boards throughout the country; also **the Officially Recognized Authority in Canada.**

READ THIS LETTER

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

Ottawa, 8th April, 1910.

In going over the subject of reference works purchased for the use of the Departments at Ottawa I found that you have sold about ten times as many sets of Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia as have ever been purchased of all general reference works combined. I thought that you might be interested to know this, as the sale of one or more to each department of the Government is unprecedented.

Supt. of Staty.

☞NELSON'S PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF ENCYCLOPAEDIA CONTAINS MORE THAN 70,000 SUBJECTS—TREATING OVER 1,000,000 TOPICS—7,000 ILLUSTRATIONS—500 MAPS.

Each article in Nelson's is clear, concise in treatment, and embodies the results of the very latest scholarship and research. For example, articles on the death of Edward VII and the accession of George V. of England; Flying Machines and Mono-Railways; Wireless Telegraphy and Wireless Telephony; *Dreadnoughts* and Submarines; Trusts and Cost of Living; Conservation, Forestry and Irrigation in the U. S. and Canada; Concrete and Steel and Iron Construction; Christian Science and Psychotherapy; Hookworm; Pellagra; Tuberculosis and Cancer; the New 1910 Census; and Hundreds of subjects not to be found in any other Encyclopædia.

Write to-day for the **FREE** loose-leaf portfolio on Nature Study, particulars of the Bureau of Research for special information, fac-simile endorsement letters from Scientists and Educators, and full information about Nelson's Loose-Leaf Reference System. Our special introductory price and easy payment terms interest all who appreciate a bargain.

☞ *N. B. Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia* has so completely revolutionized encyclopædia-making and *put out of date* the old-fashioned, regularly bound encyclopædias, that we are constantly receiving enquiries asking us to make an allowance on old encyclopædias to apply as part payment on *Nelson's Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia.* We have therefore prepared a price list stating the amount allowed. This price list will be mailed upon request.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS
Dept. J, 381-385 Fourth Avenue, New York

Founded in Edinburgh 1798. Over 100 Years in Business Established in New York 1854

Publishers of The American Standard Bible—Endorsed by Universities, Theological Seminaries and Colleges throughout America.

FALL Coupon worth $3 Below (Expires Nov. 25)

A Classical Education at home

No dry-bone digging in bulky old tomes—*No* tiresome struggles to translate the dead languages for yourself—

But a Wealth of Inspiring Ideas applicable to your daily life—a *Digest* of the Vital Knowledge of Past Ages, practically helpful in your intercourse with men and women, in your *conversation, reading* and *writing.*

"Foreign Classics *in English*"

By William Cleaver Wilkinson, Professor of Poetry and Criticism, University of Chicago

What It Means To You

Are you on speaking terms with the great masterpieces of foreign literature—

—the books that have *lasted through the centuries*

—whose contents are as pregnant with *living truths* today as when originally uttered, altho the *medium*—language—(of some) be dead?

The whole world recalls the utterances of the Greek and Roman orators, called forth on great historical occasions; while the pithy truths expressed by their philosophers are part and parcel of our daily thought and speech.

The Greek and Latin *classics* might well be called the *"first principles"* of our present day thought and knowledge.

French and German literature as well holds a vast treasury of rich idea-germs for you—

if you can read them.

Are—

"Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Sappho, Demosthenes" (Greek)—"Livy, Tacitus, Lucretius, Plautus, Horace, Cicero, Pliny" (Latin)—"Froissart, Rabelais, Montaigne, Molière, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Lamartine, Balzac" (French)—"Luther, Klopstock, Lessing, Novalis, Goethe, Schiller, Heine" (German)—

only empty names to you? *Then*

A True Intellectual Feast

awaits you in reading of these wonder-minds of foreign literature when they are made to talk in *your own* every-day, common-tongue, *living* English.

That is *just what Dr. Wilkinson has done* in preparing the "Foreign Classics *in English*." But he is *not* a mere translator—he has selected the most precious jewels from the great mass of writings that have come down through the ages and interwoven them with a bright running comment of his own, which *explains* them for the everyday reader. This work is *limited to six convenient library books*, each 8 x 5½ x 1 in.

1838 pages of pithy, compendious paragraphs—100 hours of delightful mind culture. Say, two evenings of reading a week: Then you will make this complete *digest* of great foreign literature a part of *yourself*—your own personal, pride-worthy possession, in 6 short months, while the *pleasure*—even forgetting the *profit*—of acquirement will come in a constant stream.

Also Useful to the College Alumnus or Student

Many people recall with feelings *far from joyous*, college days (and nights) spent wrestling with difficult foreign language constructions—their *personal* reading (?) of the classics.

Most of the *beauties* of a foreign literature are lost in the scuffle when we, *Americans*, laboring in a labyrinth of alien words and sentence structures, try to read the *author's meaning* out of the original text.

"Classic" Defined

"A *classic* is properly a book which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither ancient nor modern, *always new and incapable of growing old*."—LOWELL, "*Among my Books*."

Prof. Wilkinson's masterful selection of the *really important* in Greek, Latin, French and German literature, which he reproduces *entirely in English*, along with his own rapid-fire comment and elucidations, explanatory maps and pictures, is regarded as:

"Scholarly,"—*Outlook.*
"Always Interesting,"—*Nation.*
"Inspirational,"—*Literary World.*

These Six Inspiring Books

are printed on superior book paper and tastefully and substantially bound in cloth. They are regularly sold at $1.50 a volume or $9 for the set. See F. & W. catalog.

$3-Fall-Coupon Good Only For 30 Days

The corner coupon below has the same value as 3 crisp $1 bills if filled in and mailed to us *at once*, the $3 credit to be applied on one set of Wilkinson's "Foreign Classics in English," in the handsome ornamental cloth binding as just described, at our *printed* net catalog price, $9. The $3 will be taken right off your bill the same as so much cash. *No reduction without coupon.* Carriage prepaid to your city.

10 Days Free Examination

on *your own reading table*—You request them for *free examination* without feeling any sense of obligation to purchase unless you are more than pleased with the books. We feel you cannot help but have a pride and joy of ownership in this beautiful edition of Wilkinson's "Foreign Classics *In English*." That is the reason we want you to *see* the books and *then* judge whether you want to keep them. Remember, this coupon has only *temporary value.*

Use Coupon before you mislay it—

VALUE $3.00 — FALL COUPON
(Not good after Nov. 25, 1910)

Funk & Wagnalls Co.
44-60 E. 23d St. N. Y.

Please send me *carriage prepaid*, one set Wilkinson's "Foreign Classics *In English*" for 10 days' *free examination*—6 12mo volumes bound in substantial cloth. If satisfactory, I will send you $1 within 10 days, and 5 additional monthly instalments of $1 each, which, *with this $3-Coupon*, will entirely pay for books—regular price $9. If I decide not to keep books, will notify you promptly, hold them at your order and owe you nothing.

NAME..

D 10-22-10 P. O..

DATE....................STATE....................

TOLSTOY

The 81st anniversary of Tolstoy's birth brings prominently before the public the incisive and masterly mind of this veteran thinker. The following books are particularly timely and valuable:

Tolstoy's Plays:

Also Annotated List of Works

This volume, a new translation by Louise and Aylmer Maude, contains Tolstoy's three great plays, together with the Russian folk-tale, of which one of them is the dramatized version. It also includes a complete annotated and chronological list of Tolstoy's works of special helpfulness to all readers and students of the great Russian writer. List of the plays: The Power of Darkness, or if a Claw is Caught the Bird is Lost.—A drama in five acts. The First Distiller.—A comedy in six acts. Fruits of Culture.—A comedy in four acts. Including, also, The Imp and the Crust—This is a Russian folk-tale, of which "The First Distiller" is the dramatized version. 8vo, photogravure frontispiece, ornamental cover, deckle-edged, gilt top, ribbed olive cloth, $1.50.

Tolstoy on Shakespeare

A critical essay on Shakespeare in which, with keen insight, Tolstoy analyzes the works of the immortal bard. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents *net.*

Tolstoy's Essays and Letters

This work contains twenty-six essays and letters (many published for the first time) belonging to the last fifteen years of Tolstoy's career. Translated by Aylmer Maude. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00.

Tolstoy's What Is Art?

A powerful and searching discussion of the principles and tests of true art. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Aylmer Maude. Small 12mo, 268 pages, 80 cents.

Tolstoy's Sevastopol and Other Military Tales

A new translation by Louise and Aylmer Maude, specially approved by the author. Cloth, $1.50.

"No other modern book approaches 'Sevastopol' in the completeness and directness with which it unveils the realities of war. There are picturesque glimpses in Mr. Kipling's vulgar stories of fighting. But the strongest meat Mr. Kipling can provide is milk for babes beside Count Tolstoy's seemingly casual sketches, which yet comprehend with merciless amplitude the whole atmosphere of war."—*The Morning Leader*, London.

Tolstoy's Esarhaddon King of Assyria

AND OTHER STORIES. An allegorical story, a legend, and a folk-lore tale. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. Small 12mo, cloth, 64 pages, 40 cents.

"The stories all have classic simplicity of style, and truths are brought home in a most effective way."—*Newark News*, Newark, N. J.

Tolstoy and His Problems

Each essay in this volume expresses, in one form or other, Tolstoy's views of life, and the main object of the book is not to praise his views but to explain them. By Aylmer Maude. 12mo, cloth, 226 pages, $1.00.

"Any one who takes up this delightful series of essays will not willingly lay it down again without at least the determination to finish it.—*British Friend.*

Tolstoy and His Message

It gives an intimate view of the personality, character, beliefs, and dramatic events in the life of the distinguished Russian writer and Reformer. By Ernest Crosby. 16mo, cloth, 93 pages, 50 cents.

"Brief and to the point, and will give to many a comprehension of the man and his philosophy which they can not elsewhere obtain in so small a compass."—*Ledger*, Philadelphia.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Our new

Art Catalogue

a handsome book containing

600 FACSIMILES OF

Pictures and Portraits

JUST PUBLISHED

Mailed, postpaid, for 25c.

Berlin Photographic Company

14 East 23d St.

(Madison Square South)

NEW YORK

SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE

ENGLISH · GERMAN · FRENCH · ITALIAN · SPANISH

CORTINAPHONE

"The Original Phonographic Method"

Awarded Medals—Chicago 1893. Buffalo 1901

"Clearest and most progressive method ever published."

Such is the testimony of thousands who have used the Cortinaphone Method of Language study. It enables anyone to learn any language in the easiest, simplest, most natural way. No costly native teacher, no loss of time from regular work, no drudgery. **The Cortinaphone Method makes language study a pleasure and at the same time gives you a practical speaking knowledge.** It is the

IDEAL HOMESTUDY METHOD

Always ready when you have a few moments to spare. It is endorsed by the ablest teachers and philologists of the world.

RECORDS FURNISHED IN ANY LANGUAGE

Our free booklet tells all about the Cortinaphone Method and the Cortina courses, also our easy payment plan.

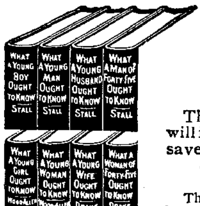
Write for it today.

CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES

Established 1882

339 Cortina Bldg.
44 West 34th Street
New York.

CORTINAPHONE



WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A MAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE
WHAT A WOMAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE

Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

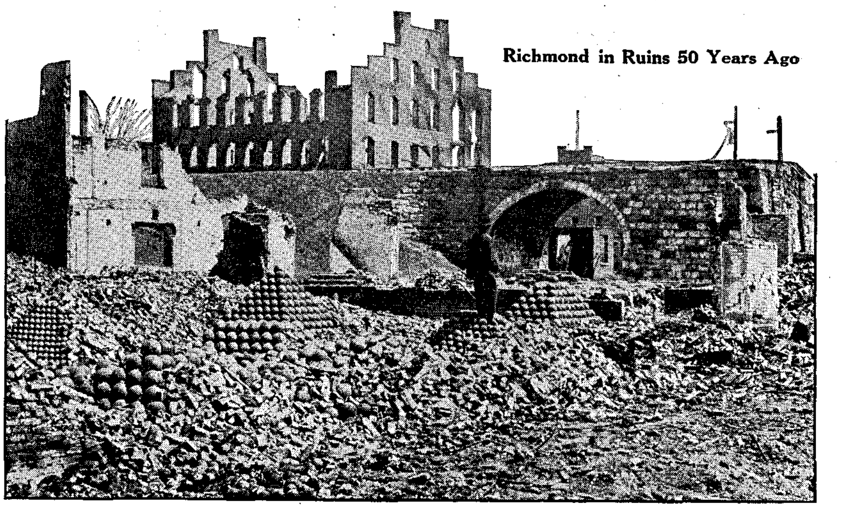
Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy."	**"Young Girl."**
"Young Man."	**"Young Woman."**
"Young Husband."	**"Young Wife."**
"Man of Forty-five."	**"Woman of Forty-five."**

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co.
862 Church Bldg. 15th
& Race Sts., Phila., Pa.

The One Everlasting Witness of the Great War



Richmond in Ruins 50 Years Ago

Photograph copyright, 1910, by Patriot Publishing Company, Springfield, Mass.

In the last half century the men who fought in the Civil War have grown old and many of them have died. The torn-up battle-fields are covered with cotton and wheat. The old ships have gone to the bottom of the sea or to the junk heap. The guns have rusted, the fortifications have rotted away, the ruined cities have come back to more vigorous life; even the bitter feelings that caused brother to fight brother have faded away.

But there is one eye witness that will never grow old—that is as clear, as reliable to-day as it was fifty years ago. And thereby hangs the most amazing story of our history.

$150,000 Worth of Photographs to You for the Value of One

THE name of Mathew Brady should be blazoned high in our history, for Brady was the famous photographer who followed the armies and navies through the mighty conflict which tried this nation fifty years ago. Four years of hardship brought him 3,500 photographs. One set of these he sold to the United States Government for $30,000. This set was buried in the War Department. General Grant said it was worth $150,000. The other set was lost for nearly fifty years, until recently it was found again, and now it has been put in such form by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS that it is within the reach of every American home.

This is the one witness of the war that will never die. It will be true for all time, for a camera cannot lie; it will tell you the story of the war you never heard before, for under the protection of the Secret Service Brady and his camera penetrated the most unexpected places—prison and battlefield, fortress and camp, hospital and warship—*even to the grim scene of execution that was the end of the great tragedy.*

18 Strange Photographs FREE

Send only 10 cents for Cost of Mailing

The whole story is too long to tell here. We have put it all in a handsomely illustrated book which we will send you free if you mail the coupon at once. At the same time we will send you 18 of these unique photographs which you can frame and keep. They are valuable in themselves and they will give you some idea of the wonderful interest of the complete collection.

But you must be prompt. Only one edition of the portfolio will be given away. If you delay you'll be disappointed. Mail the coupon to-day.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY

13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK

L. D. 10-22

REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY,
13 Astor Place, New York, N. Y.

Send me, free of charge, 18 of your newly discovered Brady Civil War Photographs, ready for framing. Also send me the story of these photographs and tell me how I can get the whole collection for the value of one photograph. I enclose 10 cts. to cover the cost of mailing.

Name....................................

Address....................................

Books that Give Self-Control

Education of the Will

Jules Payot

No matter what your present position in life may be, this book will help you to greater achievement—greater success. The chapter on "Sophism of the Lazy" is alone worth the cost of book. Cloth, $1.50; postpaid $1.60.

Self-Control and How to Secure It

Paul Dubois, M.D.

What self-control is and how to acquire it—set forth in a manner so eminently personal that it inspires you to action. Cloth, $1.50; postpaid $1.60.

Dominion and Power

Charles Brodie Patterson

Seventh edition of a popular book which aims to lift the reader into a higher conception of life, its responsibilities and possibilities. Cloth, $1.20; postpaid $1.30.

Grenville Kleiser's Books

How to Develop Power and Personality in Speaking

Practical suggestions for developing power of voice, gesture, vocabulary, imagination, English style, illustration, memory, extempore speech, conversation, silence, the whisper, the eye, etc. Cloth, $1.25; postpaid, $1.40.

How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner

Mr. Kleiser here prescribes a definite plan for systematically developing a high type of manly self-confidence. Cloth, $1.25; postpaid $1.35.

Books of

Alfred T. Schofield, M.D.

Nerves in Order; or, The Maintenance of Health

One of the sanest books obtainable on the subject of hygiene, digestion, exercise, etc., and their effects on the body and nerves. Cloth, $1.50 postpaid.

Nerves in Disorder

The reading of this book will do much to relieve the needless sufferings of nervous people, indicating ways to avoid wear and tear on the nerves. Cloth, $1.50 postpaid.

Booksellers, or FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d Street, New York

You Need These Books

Parents! Sunday School Teachers! Superintendents! Pastors! Bible Students! You need these Books now as never before. Former price, $56.00. Present price represents a discount of almost 75%.

ABOUT ONE-QUARTER FORMER PRICE $15

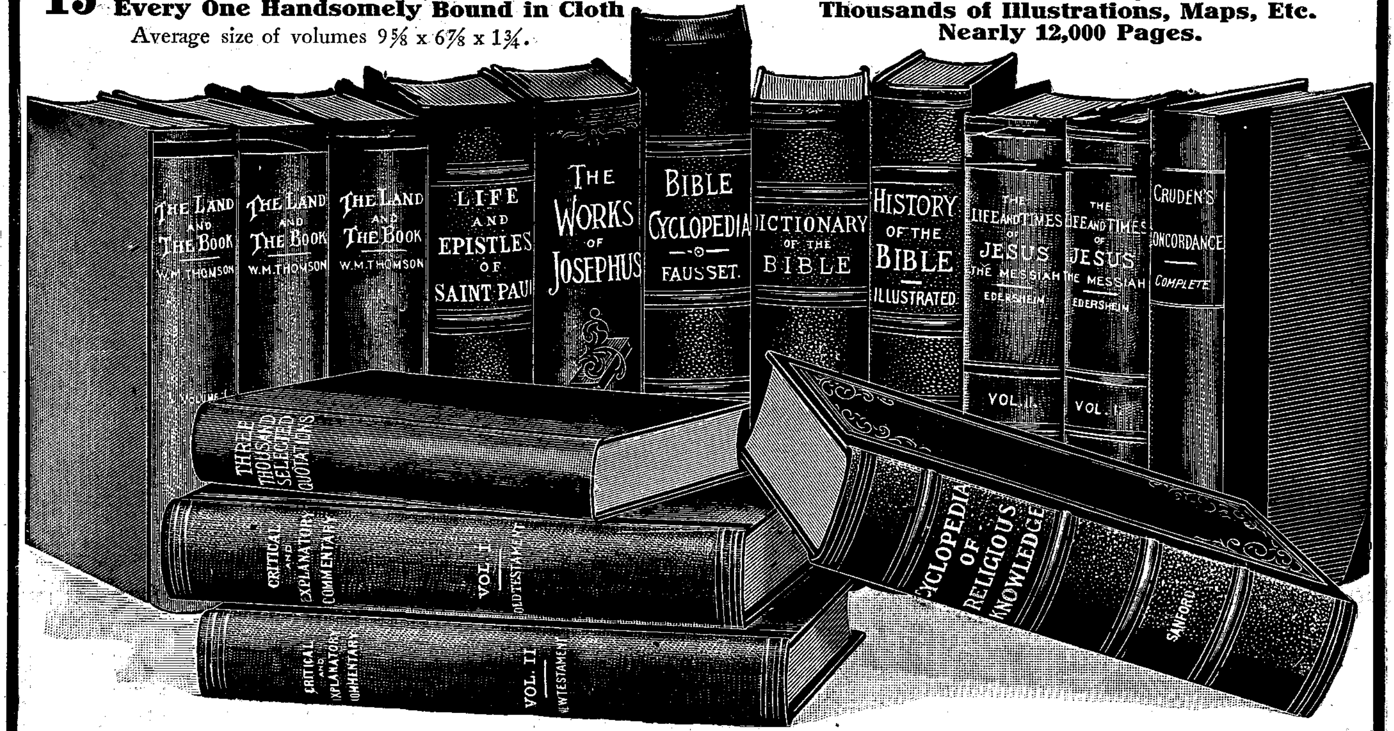
Opportunity of a Lifetime
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Original Price, **$56.00**

Now Only

15 Magnificent Volumes
Every One Handsomely Bound in Cloth
Average size of volumes 9⅝ x 6⅞ x 1¾.

These Books should be in every Christian home
Thousands of Illustrations, Maps, Etc.
Nearly 12,000 Pages.



THE LAND AND THE BOOK W.M.THOMSON
THE LAND AND THE BOOK W.M.THOMSON
THE LAND AND THE BOOK W.M.THOMSON
LIFE AND EPISTLES OF SAINT PAUL
THE WORKS OF JOSEPHUS
BIBLE CYCLOPEDIA FAUSSET
DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE
HISTORY OF THE BIBLE ILLUSTRATED
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS THE MESSIAH EDERSHEIM VOL. I.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS THE MESSIAH EDERSHEIM VOL. II.
CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE COMPLETE
THREE THOUSAND SELECTED QUOTATIONS
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY COMMENTARY VOL. I OLD TESTAMENT
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY COMMENTARY VOL. II NEW TESTAMENT
CYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE SANFORD

YOUR LIBRARY IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THESE INDISPENSABLE REFERENCE BOOKS

Gilbert's Three Thousand Selected Quotations
Burning words of brilliant writers from the literature of all ages, with complete index of authors and subjects. 681 pages. Former price, $2.00.

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible
An indispensable aid to Ministers, Teachers, Families, Sunday-school Superintendents and Bible readers generally. 1,024 pages, finely illustrated. Former price, $4.50.

Cruden's Complete Concordance
Scripture is the Best Interpreter of Scripture, and next to the Bible, no volume is of greater value to the Bible student than Cruden's Concordance. 756 pages. Former price, $1.50.

Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul.
There is no work that will compare with this in giving a lifelike picture of the great Apostle and the work which he did. 1,014 large octavo pages, many fine illustrations, maps, charts, etc. Formerly sold for $4.50.

Jamieson, Fausset and Brown's Bible Commentary, 2 Vols.
A complete commentary—critical, explanatory and practical—on the Old and New Testament. Consists of notes that are concise, learned and easily understood, that elucidate the difficult passages of Scripture. 1,380 pages. Former price, $9.00.

Kitto's Illustrated History of the Bible
No modern writer has done more to clothe with a fresh and living interest the main personages and incidents in Bible History than John Kitto in this magnificent work. Over 100,000 copies have been sold. 735 double-column pages. 220 illustrations. Former price, $4.50.

Greatest Religious Book Combination Ever Offered Literary Digest Readers

EVERY BOOK NEWLY MADE

Fausset's Critical and Expository Bible Cyclopedia
This great work is the result of seven years of labor by the author, contains **three thousand seven hundred articles,** and makes a complete and perfect Bible Cyclopedia. 760 three-column pages. 600 illustrations. Former price, $5.00.

Edersheim's Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah, 2 Vols.
Gives a full account of the society, life and development—intellectual and religious—in Palestine, to serve as a frame and background for the picture of Christ. A life of the Saviour which is critical as well as Biblical. 1,524 pages. Former price, $6.00.

Josephus' Complete Works
In this great work is contained the History and Antiquities of the Jews; Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; Dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the Just, and the Sacrifice of Isaac. Nearly 1,000 pages. Former price, $4.00.

Thomson's The Land and the Book, 3 Vols.
The modern Holy Land, as illuminating the ancient and the Bible. An invaluable and charming classic by a great missionary forty-five years in Syria. Three volumes, averaging 664 pages each, beautifully printed and bound; 6 maps, over 100 fine full-page woodcuts, besides several hundred in the text. Former price, $12.00.

Sanford's Concise Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge
A storehouse of information regarding Church History, Bible History, Names, Places, Customs, Doctrines, Creeds, Denominations, The Early Church, The Story of the Reformation, the various Young People's Societies, Theologians, Scholars, Cathedrals, Churches, etc. 985 pages, beautifully illustrated. Former price, $3.50.

S. S.
Scranton Co.
Hartford, Conn.
Enclosed please find $2 as first payment for......volumes as per above offer in The Literary Digest.

Name.........................

Address.............................

HOW TO ORDER On the Monthly Payment Plan we require an advance of $2.00 with order and promise to pay $1.00 monthly until payment is completed. Books forwarded at once on receipt of cash price or first installment of $2.00. Customers pay freight or express charges. Those at remote points or in foreign countries desiring us to prepay will send 30 cents per volume to cover cost of postage or express. Safe delivery guaranteed to any station in the country or to any mail point in the world. We will take back books that are not satisfactory in ten days after examination and return money, deducting only the return transportation charges.

As to our reliability we refer you to any commercial agency.
Established 1866.

Every book newly made and unusually well bound

	MONTHLY PAYMENT PRICES			CASH PRICES		
Complete Set,	15	Vols.,	$17.00	15	Vols.,	$15.00
Choice of	12	"	15.00	12	"	12.50
Choice of	10	"	14.00	10	"	11.50
Choice of	8	"	12.00	8	"	9.50
Choice of	6	"	10.00	6	"	8.00
Choice of	4	"	8.00	4	"	6.00
Choice of	2	"	4.00	2	"	3.50

Money cheerfully refunded if books are not entirely satisfactory

S. S. SCRANTON CO., Publishers - Hartford, Conn.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLI., NO. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1070

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TARIFF VIEWS

ALTHO COLONEL ROOSEVELT shares with the Payne Tariff the rôle of storm center in the present Congressional campaign, the tariff seems to be the one great political issue concerning which the Colonel has hitherto not taken the public fully into his confidence. His baffling reticence in respect to this subject has so piqued public curiosity that interest in his last week's speaking tour in the South chiefly centers around his passing allusions to the tariff rather than around his more frequent and extensive explanations of the "New Nationalism." While the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) is not alone in professing to find "the great Roosevelt tariff mystery" as mysterious as ever, there are other papers which believe that his latest utterances in Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, and Indiana definitely aline him with the most advanced and insurgent branch of Republican tariff reformers. Speaking in memory of Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") in Atlanta, he took occasion to make clear his own position in regard to the indorsement of the Payne Tariff in the Saratoga platform. Two Atlanta journalists, he said, had asked him how he reconciled what he had said about the tariff in some of his Western speeches with the tariff plank which he accepted in the New York platform. The various dispatches agree substantially with the correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) in quoting the Colonel's further remarks, as follows:

Copyrighted by the Pictorial News Company.

"WHEN I SAW THE THING THERE I COULDN'T RESIST IT."

Thus Colonel Roosevelt explains his acceptance of aviator Hoxsey's invitation for an aeroplane ride when in St. Louis last week. And the New York *Evening Post* asks: "Will he keep his eyes shut in 1912?"

"I answered that I did not reconcile them; on that point of the platform I must refuse to be judged by what the platform said, but by what I myself said. . . . . . .

"There were a number of men who voted for me for temporary chairman, and who were in harmony with me on all or most of the vital points at issue, who yet disagreed with me on certain points, even on one or two that I regarded as of great importance. So in my speech as temporary chairman I was careful to put my position as accurately as accurately used language could put it, and on any point where what I said in my address differs from what was said in the platform it must be understood that I am personally to be judged by and stand by what I myself said. . . . The fight at Saratoga, as I regarded it, was primarily a fight for the great fundamentals of citizenship. It was a fight against corruption, against what is the absolute negation of democracy—that is, against bossism—and a fight for genuine popular rule. . . .

"Now, to carry these points, to achieve that great good, I worked with many men who on one or more other points, did not agree with me. We sunk—we laid no emphasis on—our differences as regards the points in that contest—that contest, mind you, that particular contest—that were minor, because it was absolutely essential to good citizenship that we should win on the vital issues."

The next day he repeated this same explanation at Corinth, Miss., and afterward declared to a reporter that—

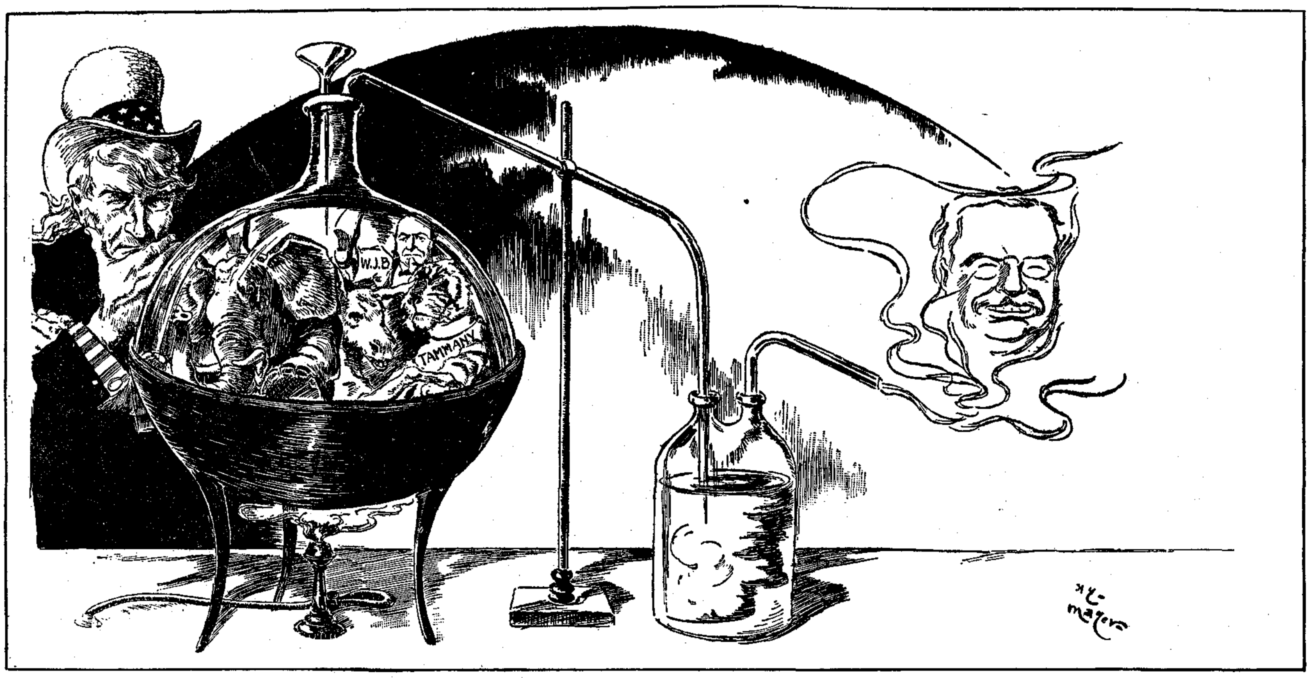
"In my speeches at Saratoga and at Syracuse I said about the tariff and the Administration exactly what I had said in my speeches at Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Cincinnati, and elsewhere in the West."

Two days later in St. Louis he defended the Republican party's tariff principles, but failed to discuss specifically the Payne

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.



Copyrighted 1910 by The New York Times Co.

THE NEW NATIONALISM. —Mayer in the New York *Times*.

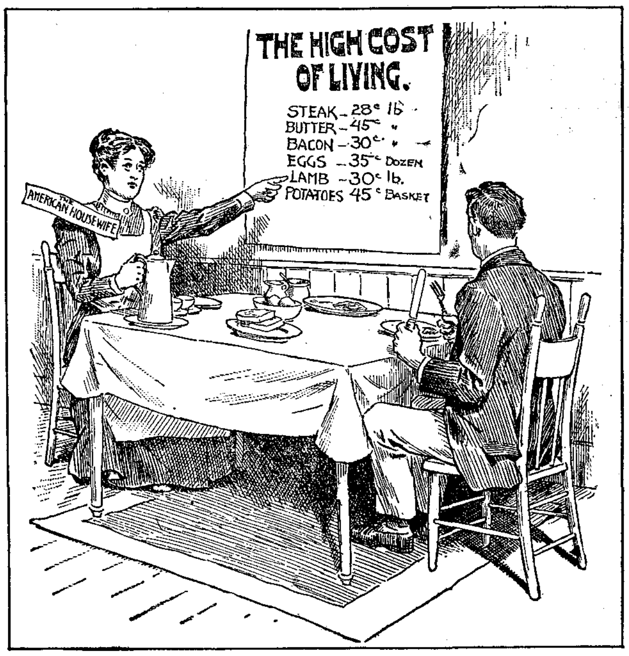
Tariff Law, saying that he wished the people to look forward and not back. He admitted, however, that the methods of tariff-framing hitherto followed do not effectually apply those principles, and he advocated a commission of tariff experts with fuller powers than have been given to the present tariff board. He also again indorsed President Taft's idea of piecemeal revision. He said in part, as reported in a dispatch to the New York *Press* (Rep.):

> "As to the tariff, it seems to me that the situation is much clearer than some people would have us believe. I fully admit that there was a time when, if our opponents had acted with reasonable wisdom, they could have made us trouble. But they let the opportunity slip by and they did not act with reasonable wisdom.
>
> "The Republican party is united on the doctrine officially set forth in its national platform two years ago, that the tariff shall be such as substantially to equalize the cost of production here and abroad. As the cost of production is mainly labor cost, this means primarily that the duty should be great enough to continue to give to our laboring men that higher standard of wage without which there can not be that higher standard of living which primarily distinguishes the American wage-worker from the wage-workers of all other countries.
>
> "Now, not only is this the doctrine of the Republican party, but I believe it is the doctrine of the overwhelming majority of the American people. . . . . . .
>
> "Now the question is, how to achieve the purpose thus explicitly declared. It seems to me, and I think that more and more it seems to the people of this country, that the methods hitherto obtaining in making all tariffs for a great many years past are ineffective in correctly and justly applying the protective principle as outlined above. We wish to give proper protection to each given business and, above all, to the workmen in each given business as a matter of right and justice, and not as a matter of favor or preference and, above all, not give proper protection as a matter of favor or preference obtained by log-rolling.
>
> "Therefore, we feel that there should be a tariff commission, composed of impartial experts amply equipped for obtaining, not merely from the statements of interested parties, but by such investigation as will satisfy them that the facts are accurate, information that will enable Congress in each given case to establish the measure of protection necessary to carry out the principles above set forth.
>
> "Moreover, these investigations should form a program, each successive report being treated on its merits, so that each schedule can be revised by itself in accordance with the facts developed by this commission of impartial experts, and without any heed being paid to any other consideration than the justice of that particular case. This will prevent log-rolling, and it will also prevent the far-reaching disturbance of business which necessarily comes when all the schedules are revised in lump.
>
> "Finally, I feel that it should be the duty of some government body at any time to investigate conditions in any particular industry to see whether the workingmen do actually get the benefit that the tariff is primarily created to give; that is, to see that the laborer gets his full share of the benefit of the protective tariff in accordance with what I firmly believe to be the purpose of the American people."

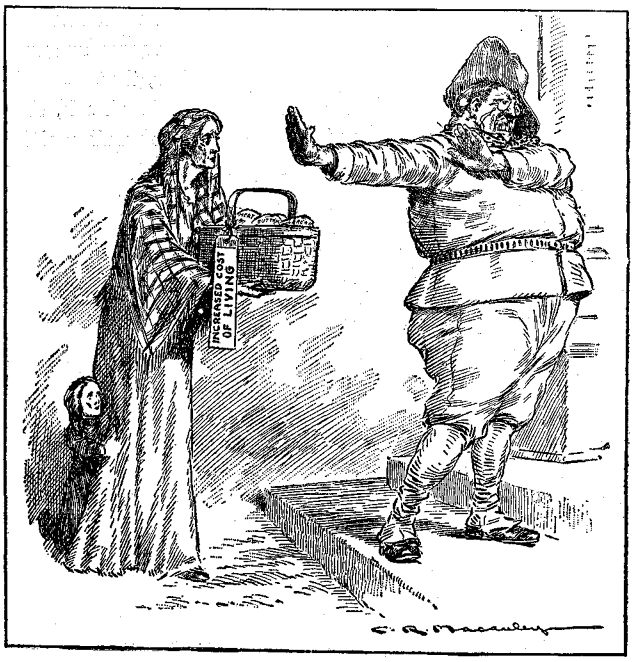
Entering Indiana, Mr. Roosevelt plunged whole-heartedly into the campaign for the reelection of Senator Beveridge, who regards the Payne Tariff as a betrayal of the people's trust. At Lafayette he admonished his hearers to remember that "if Indiana fails to support Beveridge you would put a premium on time-serving and trickery in public office." In reference to the Senator's stand on the tariff question the Colonel is reported by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) as saying:

> "Senator Beveridge did not split with his party when he voted against the Tariff Bill, because he voted in accordance with the views of the great bulk of his party. By the time the next Presidential election comes around the platform on which Mr. Beveridge stood will be the platform of all the party."

To a marked extent Republican papers seem content to let Colonel Roosevelt's tariff explanations speak for themselves, evidently feeling that editorial comment is unnecessary. But while some, like the New York *Globe*, welcome and indorse his demonstration that Republicanism is not really split on the tariff issue, his Democratic and independent critics can still see nothing but inconsistency and compromise in his position. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) reminds its readers that in his Sioux Falls speech on September 3 the Colonel said: "The tariff ought to be a material issue and not a moral issue; but if instead of a square deal we get a crooked deal, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue." And that when he afterward printed this same speech in the New York *Outlook* he added the sentence: "I think the present tariff is better than the last and considerably better than the one before the last." The Saratoga platform, which caused such consternation in the insurgent West, declares that "the Payne Tariff Law reduced the average rate of duty 11 per cent.," and that "advances in the cost of living are only the local reflection of a tendency that is world-wide and can not be truthfully said to be due to the present tariff." Now, declares *The World*, "he confesses that at Saratoga he surrendered to Aldrichism and Cannonism."



TWENTY MILLION CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



"A MINOR ISSUE."
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

HOME THRUSTS.

Seizing upon his Atlanta statement that as compared with the fight for good citizenship he had considered the tariff a "minor issue" in the New York campaign, *The World* goes on to say:

> "An honest tariff, of course, is not essential to good citizenship It is a 'minor issue.' Everybody knows that the highest type of good citizenship is attained when Senator Aldrich revises the rubber schedules for the benefit of the Rubber Trust and his own pocket.
>
> "The highest type of good citizenship is attained when Senator Guggenheim helps revise the metal schedules for the benefit of his Smelter Trust and his own pocket.
>
> "The highest type of good citizenship is attained when Senator Scott helps revise the glass schedules for the benefit of his Glass Trust and his own pocket.
>
> "The highest type of good citizenship is attained when Senator Oliver helps revise the iron and steel schedules for the benefit of the Steel Trust and his own pocket.
>
> "The highest type of good citizenship is attained when Senator Smoot helps revise the woolen schedule for the benefit of the Woolen Trust and his own pocket.
>
> "That is the way to promote good citizenship. That is the way to 'drive the special interests out of politics,' as Mr. Roosevelt would say."

"The truth of course is that Colonel Roosevelt does not care a rap about tariff revision and never did," declares the New York *Sun* (Ind.), while Colonel Watterson's Louisville *Courier Journal* (Dem.) is moved by his tariff utterances to dub him "the Man-on-two-Horsebacks." Of his Atlanta explanation the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) says:

> "The explanation itself will cause little surprize save in so far as it amounts to a confession that the victory at Saratoga was not a 'personal triumph' after all. In setting up an alibi and entering a disclaimer of responsibility for the tariff plank of the platform, the Colonel found it necessary to admit that the credit for the defeat of the 'Old Guard' was not all his, by any means. To carry a point the loss of which would have seriously damaged his prestige as a political leader, it appears by his own showing that he made important concessions. The friends of Mr. Taft whose support probably saved him from humiliation, were permitted, for example, to write the tariff plank, by which Colonel Roosevelt now refuses to be judged.
>
> "In the past he has insisted that opposing leaders must be judged, not by their words, but by their deeds. Now he insists upon being judged by his words in the West and not by his deeds in the East—which he protests were not his deeds after all, but those of men who, disagreeing with him on many points, were persuaded, presumably by Mr. Taft, to come to his rescue at Saratoga. He contends further, with greater show of reason, that the tariff was not a 'vital issue' in the New York contest.
>
> "The fact seems to be that Colonel Roosevelt has no very deep convictions with respect to the tariff question. That conclusion is borne out by his past record. Very cleverly, and with little apparent effort, he postponed the tariff fight to the Administration of his successor. Reengaging in politics he finds it a paramount issue, but is still, it would appear, 'fighting shy.'"

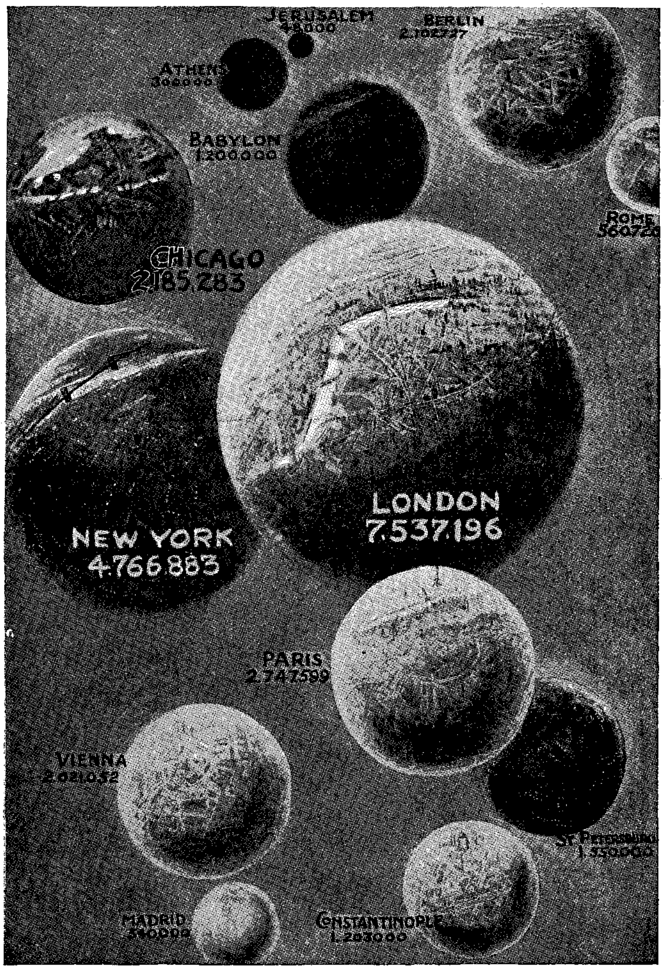
RURAL STAGNATION SHOWN BY THE CENSUS

ADVOCATES of the "back-to-the-farm" movement are finding little cause for rejoicing and much reason for redoubling their efforts in the census figures which have so far been made public. Altho these figures are not yet complete, they seem to indicate clearly that the chief trend of population is still toward the cities rather than toward the country. It was hoped by economists, remarks the Chicago *Farmers' and Drovers' Journal*, that the 1910 census would show the reverse to be true; but "the enumerators emphasize that cities are growing faster than farm communities, and the inclination of the population is still to seek employment and occupation in the manufacturing industries of cities rather than follow the profession of agriculture." The same paper admits that this movement of the rural population toward the cities has been in progress for more than a century, but it had hoped that the phenomenal prosperity enjoyed by farmers during the last decade might have served to check a tendency which is recognized as at least a contributory cause of the increased cost of living. The rate at which this growth of the industrial population at the expense of the agricultural has been going on is indicated by the following figures from the same journal:

> "In 1790 the urban population totaled 3.4 per cent. of the national census. In 1840 it had increased to 8.5 per cent. In 1890 it had expanded to 29.2 per cent., and in 1900 to 33.1 per cent., and the 1910 enumeration is expected to show a larger percentage of the population massed in cities."

From the incomplete figures available the New York *Sun* estimates that in the last ten years the population of the United States as a whole has increased about 21 per cent., while that of the cities has increased about 31 per cent. A census bulletin issued a few weeks ago reported the rural increases as generally below 10 per cent. *The Sun* notes, however, that the cities of the first magnitude, with the exception of New York, show a conspicuously smaller rate of increase than the smaller cities. "Of 54 cities with a population of 25,000 to 100,000 not fewer than 31 show a larger percentage of growth in the last decade than in the preceding one," remarks this paper, and the Census Bureau itself reports that the rate of increase for cities of this rank is "phenomenally high." *The Sun* adds:

> "If it shall be found that the same characterization applies to still smaller towns and to villages, much light will be thrown upon such questions as the standard of living and the increase of commodity prices during the last ten years. In all probability the ratio of urban to agricultural population is far higher than it was in 1900."



From the London "Sphere."

CITIES OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Compared with London and the other great cities of to-day, says *The Sphere*, "the citizenhood of Babylon, Rome, Athens, and the other old-time centers, have become mere incidents in the history of great populations. The most salient fact in the world's census figures is "the rapid manner in which New York is growing in human bulk."

The figures for Missouri, as recorded in an earlier issue, show an actual decrease in the rural population of that State. The same situation seems to be indicated in Delaware, Vermont, and Kansas. Outside of the cities, the population of several rich agricultural counties in Illinois has remained practically stationary. In Vermont the gain in population—amounting to only 3.6 per cent.—has been confined to the cities and larger villages. Addison County, Vt., remarks the Springfield *Republican*, shows the most notable decline, "and this, curiously enough, comprizes the finest agricultural region of the State." The San Francisco *Chronicle*, which declares that "urban expansion is the infallible sign of progressive civilization," refuses to be perturbed over the fact that in the drift of our population "the centripetal has not been changed to a centrifugal movement." Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

> "There was hope in some quarters that the late census would show a 'back-to-the-farm' movement, tho it was known that the cities were growing rapidly. The count has not progressed sufficiently as yet to show the proportionate growth of rural and urban population, but returns so far received indicate that the cities are still growing at the expense of the country. There is, so far, no indication of a movement back to the land, tho certain rural districts have shown healthy increase. . . . .
>
> "The rapid growth of the cities in every part of the country indicates that the rural sections are still being drained. Decrease of urban population is the exception, and even these decreases occur in communities so small that they may be classed as rural. . . . . .
>
> "The tendency among natives, as well as among immigrants, is to crowd into the cities, even tho the rise in the value of farm produce is making agriculture more attractive now than it has been in years."

"A State to show a population gain under present conditions," says the Bangor (Me.) *Commercial*, "unless it is a State in which there is a large area of farm lands not taken up, must find its gain in industrial development; this is proved by the current census returns which show the largest gains in the smaller cities."

The New Orleans *Picayune* believes the present tendencies will cause the formation of great agricultural "trusts"—

> "This movement of population is one of the leading causes of the growing costs of all agricultural products which are the necessaries of life, and it is creating conditions which can only be met by organizing the main business of agriculture under the control of great capitalistic corporations and the employment of millions of workers, probably Chinese, to cultivate the land according to some vast system of intensive farming, taking advantage of every economy and securing the best results possible.
>
> "If the American people, whites and negroes, desert the farms as they are now doing, and if the immigrants who are flocking in from foreign countries refuse to till the soil, there will be no other means of feeding a great population at reasonable prices except by organizing agriculture under vast corporate management and employing millions of Chinese, the most industrious and reliable of Asiatics who will work for low wages."

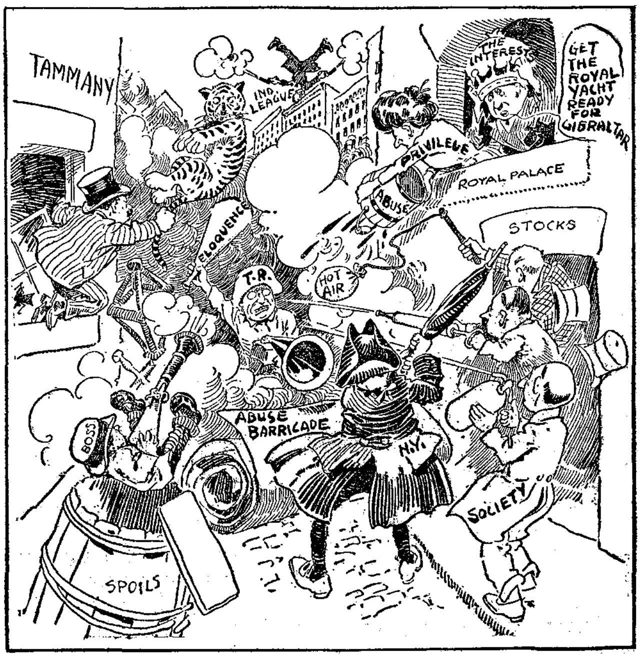
The Wall Street Journal, however, while admitting that the cities are still growing at a relatively faster rate than the rural communities, thinks that this disparity in rate of growth is diminishing rather than increasing. And the New York *World* remarks cheerfully:

> "Tho the drift may be away from the country districts it is not directly to the great cities, and the fact is cause for satisfaction. Much of the domestic immigration stops at the county seat or the State capital or the near-by city which is expanding under industrial influences.
>
> "The smaller cities in effect serve as population breakwaters, diverting the tide from the great city and maintaining a balance between it and the rural regions."

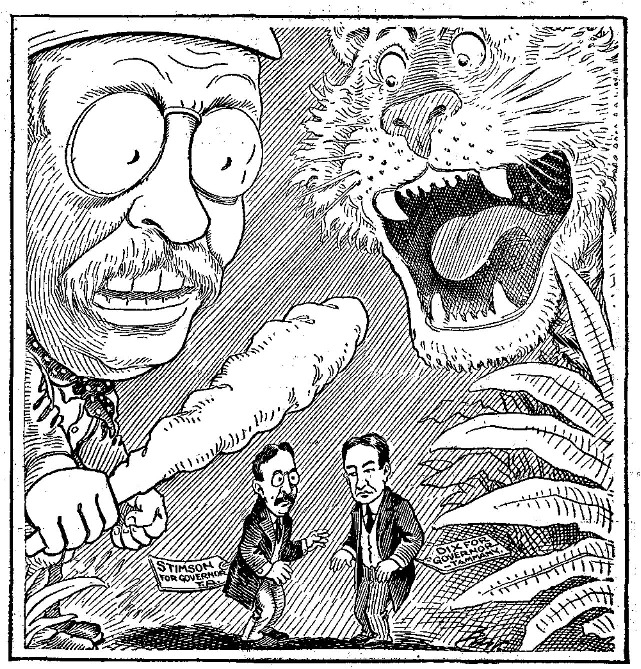
The Galveston *News* proclaims its belief that in Texas, whatever may be the case in other States, "the rural growth has been twice as great as the urban in the past decade."

So big is the increase revealed in the population of Southern cities, declares an Associated Press dispatch, that the census figures have caused an advance in the price of railroad stocks in the South The returns for twenty leading Southern cities show an average gain of 61 per cent., which is almost double the average rate of the cities of the country as a whole reported up to date. Says the New York *World*:

> "Scarcely a city in the South has failed to make a great gain, and the percentage of increase there is larger than for any other group, with the possible exception of those on the Pacific coast, headed by Los Angeles and Seattle, from which we have yet had but scanty returns. . . . .



LISBON ISN'T THE ONLY PLACE
Where there's "terrible fighting in the streets."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



THE CANDIDATES—"Well, we seem to be in the midst of quite a fight."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

ACTIVITIES OF OUR PEACE MEDALIST.

> "It has been claimed that the North has too many large cities; it can be said with equal truth that the South has had too few. Cities, with all their faults, are centers of thought and energy and give an impetus to a country. This new development surely points to the industrial rise of the South."

THE FARMER TO THE RESCUE

AS THE TWO most important factors in the financial situation happen to point in exactly opposite directions, a number of our editorial writers are just now engaged in a somewhat laborious attempt to reconcile them. On the same day last week, it will be remembered, when the depressing announcement was made by the United States Steel Corporation that its business, in proportion to its capacity, had reached a new low-water mark, there was also proclaimed to a waiting people the joyful news that our 10,000,000 farmers were getting ready to harvest the largest crop in the nation's history. While to some editors these contradictory events seem highly perplexing, the New York *Times* points out that the one is the solution of the other, for the "crop report contains the promise and potency of remedying the conditions of the steel trade," whereas if crops were poor, the bottom would soon fall out of the likeliest steel market. To make this perfectly clear *The Times* adds that "we can make any desired quantities of steel to meet our wants, but if there were a deficiency in the harvest, there would be no possibility of a remedy before another year." Remarking further that in the nature of things the run of depression in the steel trade can not last much longer, and that this very crop report will be the best thing to produce orders, this paper continues:

> "The corn crop passes the three-billion mark for the first time, and the oats crop adds a hundred millions to the billion which it passed for the first time last year. For good measure a dozen unexpected millions of bushels are added to the wheat crop. We have surpassed our record, which is the same as saying that we have surpassed the world's record, and this is achieved in a harvest which threatened something like an agricultural calamity earlier in the year. . . . . . .
>
> "It is perhaps within the capacity of human achievement to wreck the promise of prosperity contained in these figures, but it can not be blamed on Providence this year. There is work in sight for every hand and every wheel, and if they are not kept busy there ought to be a reckoning for whoever spoils the prospect."

The corn and oats crops, according to the Department of Agriculture's estimate, will break all previous records, while the yield of wheat, tho less than that of 1909 or 1906, is well above the average for the last ten years, and exceeds by some 10,000,000 bushels the prevalent expectation of the trade. The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the following tabular comparison of the grain yields of 1909 and 1910:

		Estimate Oct., 1910.	*Harvest of 1909.*
WHEAT . . .	Bushels.	691,769,000	737,189,000
	Acreage	48,786,000	46,723,000
CORN	Bushels.	3,046,016,000	2,772,376,000
	Acreage	114,083,000	108,771,000
OATS	Bushels.	1,096,396,000	1,007,353,000
	Acreage	34,380,000	33,204,000
BARLEY . . .	Bushels.	158,138,000	170,824,000
	Acreage	7,057,000	7,011,000
RYE	Bushels.	32,088,000	32,239,000
	Acreage	2,155,000	2,006,000

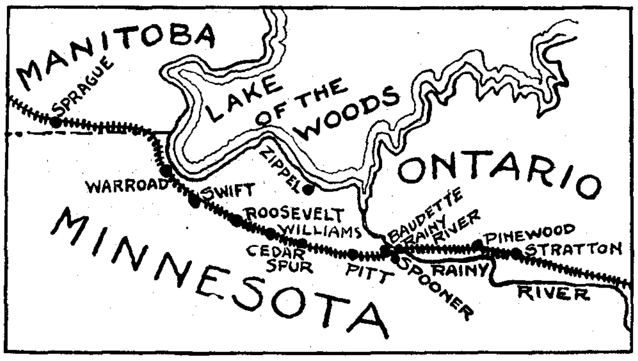
Speaking editorially, *The Journal of Commerce*, while it finds no fault with all the "comforting reflections which the yield of the corn crop of 1910 suggests," remarks that they are not "without alloy." It makes the following point:

> "While we are making substantial advances in the total, the average yield per acre improves but slowly. . . . Making all allowance for weather conditions, there is not much to boast of in the fact that from an acreage of 96,737,581 acres in 1906, we took within 119,000,000 bushels of the crop which will be harvested from 114,083,000 acres in 1910.
>
> "Similar reflections are suggested by the yield of the wheat crop, whose total the Government report places at 691,769,000 bushels, or 22,236,000 bushels more than the estimate of a month ago. This crop shows a falling off to the extent of 46,000,000 bushels from the total of 1909, and the yield per acre shows no improvement over that of the last two years. . . . Here again some consolation may be found in the reflection that from 1878 to 1882 inclusive the average yield of wheat per acre was 12.8 bushels; from 1883 to 1887 it was 11.9 bushels; from 1888 to 1892 it was 12.8 bushels, and from 1893 to 1897 it was likewise 12.8 bushels, while for the last two quinquennial periods the average has been 14 bushels per acre. Of course, compared with the average of the most advanced agricultural regions of Europe, this is still disappointing, and the gain is probably due as much to the larger yield of our newly irrigated lands as it is to any general advance in our agricultural

methods. The conclusions to be drawn from the yield of the oats crop are somewhat more satisfactory. The Government estimate places this at 1,096,396,000 bushels, or 41,000,000 more than the estimate of a month ago, and 89,000,000 more than the final return of 1909. This is greatly in excess of the average of the last ten years and shows the fairly satisfactory yield per acre of 13.9 bushels."

MINNESOTA'S COSTLY ECONOMY

THE FOREST conflagration which last week wiped out possibly a thousand lives in Northern Minnesota, devouring towns and villages in its path, and reducing 2,500 square miles of country to a smoking funeral pyre, is regarded as a startling commentary upon the fact that a month ago that State called in its forest rangers because there was no money available to pay them for their services. Last year, when Minnesota's Forestry Commissioner, Gen. C. C. Andrews, asked the legislature for more money to enable him to perfect his service by the employment of an adequate number of rangers during periods of danger, his estimate, we are told by the Boston *Transcript*, was promptly cut in half. The same paper goes on to say:



THE FIRE-SWEPT REGION.

Of the towns marked on this map, Zippel, Swift, Baudette, and Spooner are reported to have been completely destroyed. All the others were partly burned. Hundreds of lives were saved by relief trains sent out by the Canadian Northern Railroad.

> "Minnesota has upward of 20,000,000 acres of territory subject to fire of this description, and her standing timber was last year estimated to be worth $100,000,000. To defend this property the State allowed the commissioner to expend $21,000. Evidently the national Congress has no monopoly on shortsightedness in this field."

Nor can Minnesota plead lack of adequate warning. Sixteen years ago Hinckley and six other Minnesota towns were destroyed by forest fires, with a loss of half a thousand lives and of $25,000,000 worth of property. Since then General Andrews, dispatches tell us, has been tireless in reminding his State that "the way to fight forest fires is to prevent them." Yet in spite of his warnings a wealthy State, whose income from corporations, mines, forests and public lands is so great that it recently decided to abrogate all ordinary direct taxes, allowed its forest rangers to be recalled, during a dry period when the danger from fires was at its height, because not enough money had been appropriated to pay them. A dispatch to the New York *Tribune* quotes Minnesota's Governor, Adolph O. Eberhart, as saying:

> "Minnesota has had a ghastly lesson. The loss of life appalls one, while, as a lesson in finance, the property loss, the destruction wrought in our forests, will stand as a convincing argument when the legislature meets next January.
>
> "The loss sustained in the present disaster is more than enough to have insured proper fire protection for the entire State of Minnesota for the next fifteen years."

The fire was finally checked by heavy rains. A vivid picture of the flight from the flames is given in the following dispatch to the New York *American* from Warroad, Minn.:

> "Hundreds of settlers and their families, on horseback, in wagons, and on foot, have fled through the woods of Northern Minnesota to the broad and deep Rainy River, which divides the United States and Canada. They have crossed it at fords, by boats, by swimming, by any means to reach Canada and safety.
>
> "With them have fled their cattle, and mingled with the cattle, and even surrounding the settlers themselves, have raced hundreds of deer, caribou, and moose. Along the Minnesota banks of the river the settlers, horses, and cattle have dropt, exhausted, side by side with wolves, bears, and wildcats, without a thought of any danger except that from the flames. The terror of a common enemy left no thought of anything else.
>
> "At times there were scores of animals swimming across the river. Perhaps never in the history of this country has such a herd of wild animals passed before the eyes of human refugees, but not one of them was shot or even molested."

This moves *The American* to moralize editorially as follows:

> "It was marvelous how that touch of common danger made the whole little flaming world of man and beast akin.
>
> "If only some flame of light could sweep the minds of men and citizens into a comprehension of the common dangers that menace government and law and liberty and decency, they might come together in omnipotent unity to escape and subdue the greed and avarice and lust that scorches the race."

No country in the world, remarks the Louisville *Courier Journal*, suffers such enormous fire losses as the United States, "and certainly no country suffers fire losses of any kind with such serene indifference." It goes on to say:

> "The United States Geological Survey made a compilation of fire losses in 1907, showing the per capita loss in the various sections of the country. In the North Atlantic States it was $2.50; in the South Atlantic, $2.19; in the North Central, $2.37; in the South Central, which includes Kentucky, $3.66, and in the Western States, $2.65. It should be remembered that no account is taken of forest fires in this computation. In striking contrast with this annual per capita fire tax that is being paid by citizens of the United States it was shown that in six European countries the average per capita fire loss was 33 cents.
>
> "If a direct tax of such proportions were imposed on the people of this country it would come perilously near causing a revolution, and it would undoubtedly cause a season of exceedingly lively politics. It is high time that the American people were finding out that the protection of property from fire is one of the country's paramount needs."

The New York *Evening Post* hopes that this latest forest-fire horror will have the effect of so crystallizing public sentiment for the adequate patrolling and protection of our forests that such calamities shall be made practically impossible in the future. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

> "There is probably no human precaution which can be adopted far-reaching enough to prevent absolutely the kindling and the occasional spread of forest fires, but there is a great deal which can be done that is left undone by both the States and the nation in the way of preventive conservation. This is at least one aspect of a bitterly controverted policy upon which there will be no disagreement, namely, that something more is needed than is being done at present to meet such emergencies as those which have confronted the Minnesota and other settlers."

One sequel to these fires, predicts the Atlanta *Constitution*, will be "a warm time" in Congress. To quote:

> "Forest fires promise to be an issue in Congress this winter. Any catastrophe that takes such enormous toll of life as that reported from the recent Minnesota conflagrations, and those that occurred in the farther West, will not be allowed to escape the attention of the country's lawmakers.
>
> "It is likely, too, that the controversy surrounding the threshing out of the matter will be as warm in its way as the fires.
>
> "Gifford Pinchot charges that the destruction of towns, lives, and forest lands in the Cœur d'Alene district was largely preventable. He declares that Congress has, for several sessions, been asked for sufficient appropriations to install such forest

patrols and other protective measures as would minimize, if not prevent, disastrous blazes.

"Immediately following the outbreak of the large fires in the Northwest, he asserted that these measures had been systematically defeated by a group of Western statesmen—among whom was Senator Heyburn, of Idaho—a rather unpleasant imputation, in view of the aftermath.

"Regardless of locating the responsibility for the recent fires there is no question that it is the duty of Congress to enact such measures as will forestall a recurrence.

"The tragic events of the current autumn will not have been without benefit if they lead to a sound forest policy backed up by ample Congressional authority."

THE DEADLY SINGLE-TRACK TROLLEY

"MORE deadly than a Vanderbilt Cup-racer" is the trolley-car which forgets to take the siding, exclaims one of the many papers which have been aroused by recent accidents to protest against the running of the modern high-speed electric interurban cars as if they were still "street cars." Such a railroad must be managed more like a steam trunk line, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The single-track trolley where trains are run at railroad speed should be abolished, believes the Harrisburg *Patriot*, for it is "an invitation to wholesale slaughter." Other papers demand the adoption of the block system of signals, a more reliable plan for giving orders, which should be fully written out in many cases, and better management. For, says the Chicago *Farmers' and Drovers' Journal*, altho the blame for the Staunton disaster "can be laid only to the carelessness of the trainmen in disregarding running orders," yet the "men higher up" are also at fault. "A railroad manager who permits the disobedience of train orders at will is a poor one and a dangerous man to have at the head of a rail system."

Within two weeks after the killing of some forty people in a trolley collision near Bluffton, Ind., the same thing happened at Staunton, Ill., where 28 were killed and as many more injured. "Back of the motorman," the Chicago *Tribune* discerns the same primary cause for the two catastrophes—"operating a single-track road without the safeguards which steam roads have found it necessary to adopt." It continues:

"In Indiana the electric-cars dashed around a sharp curve at full speed and collided. The same thing happened in Illinois. On each line there was a death-trap certain to catch some passengers when a motorman blundered. It took some time to teach the men in charge of steam-railroads that trains must not be rushed over railroad crossings or across drawbridges. Eighty deaths in two accidents ought to teach the men who operate electric lines something of the perils of curves and the desirability of guarding against them.

"The block system would have averted two great disasters. As long as cars are run at a high rate of speed on single-track roads there can be no assurance of safety for passengers until it shall have been put out of the power of the motorman to do irreparable harm through a moment's forgetfulness. The mind of the best trained motorman may stop working for a minute."

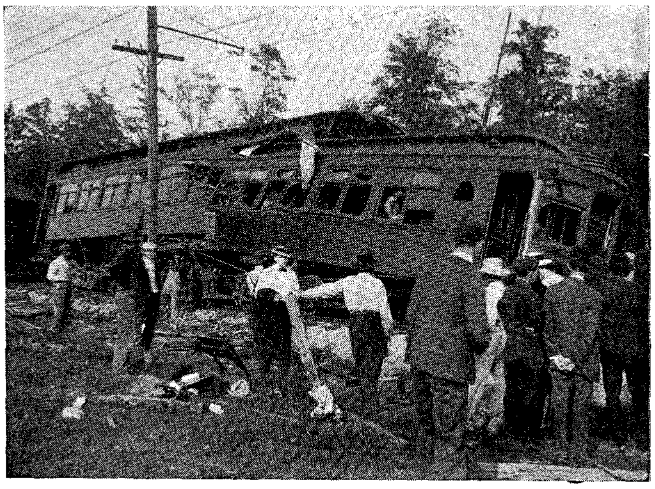
In an earlier editorial *The Tribune* called for State legislation compelling these lines to install the safety appliances of steam roads. "In cities," it points out,

"the speed [of trolley-cars is regulated by ordinance and the employees, as a rule, are trained men. On the interurban lines the speed is anything you please and the motormen are often untrained. The interurban electric is a steam railroad in all but name, except that locomotive engineers have been trained to their business and that railroads have adopted or are adopting safety appliances unknown on the electric lines."

"Just as Americans were congratulating themselves upon the diminishing casualty lists of their steam railways," notes the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "the trolleys break into the newspaper head-lines to claim an evil fame for dead-lines." Further:

"In their new rôle these light electric trains are proving more efficient than those steam-propelled, for the reason, doubtless, that the cars are more frail and in case of wreck are smashed like eggshells, with their unfortunate occupants; whereas the older steam lines, taught by many gruesome experiences, have greatly strengthened their passenger-cars, and their locomotives, with the baggage and mail-cars, as a usual thing bear the brunt of the shock and measurably shelter the passenger-coaches behind. . . . . . .

"The interurban electrics have come to stay. In the more thickly settled States their mileage steadily increases and their business makes corresponding gains. It is certain therefore that for the protection of their patrons they must be regulated quite as carefully as the steam roads are supposed to be. If, as the trunk-line fatalities are diminished, the trolley accidents prevent any shrinkage in the national accident record, we are not better off than we were before. The impressive trolley tragedies of the very recent past should be sufficient notice to the legislatures of all States where interurban lines are operated to repair their laws and strengthen such regulations as have proved futile."



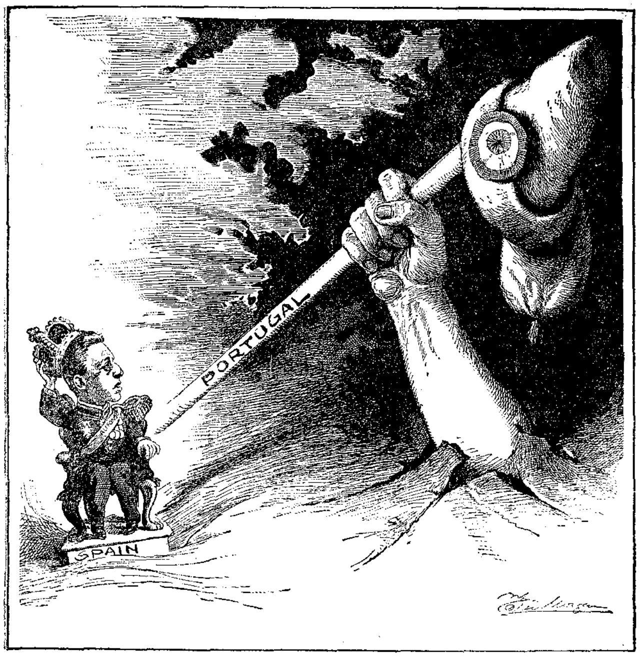
SOME ONE BLUNDERED.

The scene of the Bluffton, Ind., collision, where forty people lost their lives, including practically every passenger on the car at the left.

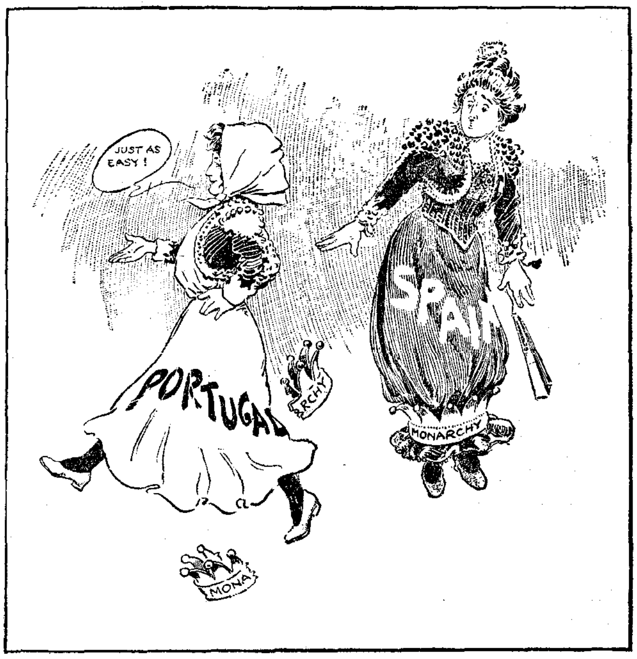
HOW THE RAILROADS CONTROL THE WATERWAYS

WHAT shall it profit a nation if it spend $20,000,000 a year to improve its waterways, if a few railroads are to have exclusive control of the water frontage in all the chief shipping centers? This arraignment of the railroads for compelling Uncle Sam to waste that yearly Rivers' and Harbors' appropriation is made by Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith, in his recently published report on water transportation in the United States. Taking up the matter of terminals, he finds, to quote the New York *Evening Post's* summary, that terminals are as important as channels, that great influence is exercised by railroads over water terminals, either through ownership, indirect control, or long-term leases of waterfront property, that there is very little effective linking-up of the rail and water transportation systems; but, on the contrary, the tendency seems toward division and adverse action, to the great detriment of the transportation needs of the public. Finally, there is a striking lack of cooperation between the Federal Government and the localities benefited by channel improvement, in marked contrast to those Continental countries whose waterways have been most highly developed.

New Orleans and San Francisco, according to the Commissioner, are the only two important ports whose water frontage is not largely controlled by private interests, but is kept open, under State ownership, for general traffic. In the letter



ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN LISBON.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



THAT PERPLEXING MOMENT.
When you don't know whether or not to follow your neighbor's example.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

WHY SPAIN IS NERVOUS.

accompanying his report to the President Commissioner Smith says:

"Private interests control nearly all of our active water frontage. Public control exists in considerable degree only at New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore, and New York, and is greatly modified at New York by exclusive private leases for long terms.

"Out of 50 of our foremost ports, only two, New Orleans and San Francisco, have practically complete public ownership and control of their active water frontage; eight have a small degree of control, and 40 none at all. Out of 37 ports for which data are available (excluding New Orleans and San Francisco), only 14 have any publicly owned wharves (about 260 such wharves in all, many privately controlled under long leases). Out of 25 ports with available data (excluding New Orleans and San Francisco), only 10 have wharves 'open' to general traffic with a total of only 49 such wharves, the majority insignificant and antiquated. Out of 46 such ports (excluding the same two cities), a majority of the active frontage is privately owned in 40, and in six a small amount is so owned. Out of the 50 foremost ports above mentioned, there are 21 in which railroad ownership and occupancy cover over 50 per cent. of the active frontage, and 12 more between 25 and 50 per cent. It is our theory that the waterways are public highways. In fact, their essential terminals are largely under private control."

This report, declares the Chicago *Tribune*, "should help to arouse the sadly infirm purpose of American business men respecting the great evils it discusses." Newspaper comment, in the main, applies the Commissioner's words to local conditions, and generally indorses his findings. The New Orleans *Picayune* makes them the text for a further indictment of the alleged selfishness of the railroads in their dealings with the cities. We read:

"The simple truth of it all is that railroads are interested exclusively in advancing their own interests. They care nothing for a city, but use it and its facilities for all that is possible. They are at war with the river trade and lose no opportunity to exterminate it, which they have done on all the Western rivers, and they hold the cities where they have done this under tyrannical domination. Such is the fate of cities that give up everything to the railroads and depend on them for existence.

"Railroads are the indispensable servants of trade, and should be used to the fullest extent as such, but kept in their places. Whenever a city becomes the servant of a railroad, and is dominated, that city goes into slavery and decline."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A MAN "higher up" generally stays out of reach.—*Wilmington* (N. C.) *Star*.

THE Vanderbilt cup seems to be the kind that inebriates.—*Washington Times*.

HIGH food prices have probably cured many a case of indigestion.—*Wall Street Journal*.

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN is our idea of the center of gravity.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE safest way to get over the Alps still seems to be to go around them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

As a dangerous sport automobile racing is not going to give way to aviating without a struggle.—*Chicago News*.

INSURGENT Republicans, by the way, appear to be making a great deal of trouble in Portugal.—*Chicago Tribune*.

CHINA now has its Senate; bribery investigations may begin without further delay.—*Springfield Republican*.

HARDLY has the government begun the laundering of paper money than up goes the price of soap.—*Washington Herald*.

DR. COOK has told a reporter of the New York *World* that he is in London. Apparently the reporter believes him.—*Boston Journal*.

AN exchange says that Colonel Roosevelt is not the sort of a man who turns over and goes to sleep again after the alarm clock rings. Well, hardly. He's the alarm clock.—*Seattle Argus*.

PORTUGAL is now a republic. So is Mexico.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

GUILT is always personal, especially in campaign speeches.—*Ohio State Journal*.

As between a king in Europe and a boss in America, the advantage seems to be all on this side.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THERE are 80,000 people in the United States who don't care what bread costs. They're in jail.—*Cleveland Leader*.

THE New Nationalism seems to have taken hold among the Republicans of Lisbon with a vengeance.—*Newark Star*.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND says that Roosevelt's whisper is heard round the world. And when did he whisper?—*Boston Herald*.

"AFTER Cannonism—What?" inquires a writer in the New York *Independent*. Well, the insurgents are after it, for one thing.—*Chicago Advance*.

As the South is just recovering from its encounter with the old nationalism it will hardly care to join violent issue with the new nationalism.—*Indianapolis Star*.

IF the right of recall could only be made to apply to some other things besides unsatisfactory officials, it would save a lot of embarrassment.—*Washington Post*.

THE spiritualists say that Mr. Roosevelt is "controlled" by Abraham Lincoln and an Indian Chief, with assistance from Cæsar and Napoleon. Here's betting that they all have their hands full.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

ANTONIO ALMEIDA,

Minister of the Interior, the great antimonarchical debater of the Cortes.

AFFONSE COSTA,

Minister of Justice, a fighting politician, who advised Manuel to abdicate. He was turned out of the Cortes last year.

BERNADINO MACHADO,

Minister of Foreign Affairs. A brilliant orator and the strongest Republican leader. Popular candidate for president.

THEOPHILE BRAGA,

Poet, economist, and professor, the darling of the mob, foe of the monarchy, and temporary President of the new Republic.

LEADERS OF THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

STABILITY OF THE NEW REPUBLIC

PEOPLE are now beginning to ask if Portugal can maintain a stable government of a republican type. It will be recalled that in the early seventies Castelar and Serrano raised the flag of republicanism at Madrid and Spain discarded the monarchical constitution. But it ended in the revival of the old régime after a brief experiment (1873–75), and Alfonso XII. was throned in Madrid with all the pomp of religious ceremony of old Catholic Castile. Will this same change come in Lisbon? The Lisbon correspondent of the Paris *Matin* has been discussing this question with Mr. Theophile Braga, the head of the provisional government, who said:

“I must impress upon the mind of the outside public that the foundations of the Portuguese Republic of October 4 are philosophically real. Those among us who have disseminated republican ideas are professors of learning, mathematicians, writers, men of science, otherwise known as intellectuals. The aim of such men is noble and disinterested. They wish to raise the intellectual and political level of the Portuguese people and give them a place among the most enlightened nations of Europe.”

The correspondent of the *Matin* credits Mr. Braga with the most exalted intentions, but thinks he has not quite reckoned with the obstacles that are to be overcome. To quote his words:

“The Republicans of Portugal are educated, enlightened, and abreast of the spirit of the age. But the same can not be said of four-fifths of their compatriots, and these four-fifths are by no means a negligible quantity. Mr. Braga and his colleagues in the provisional government, thanks to the support of the Army, or of some military dictator, have set themselves up as a republic over the people. But their government is republican only in name. For you can no more erect a republic by decree than you can erect a monarchy by decree. A government, whether monarchical or republican, if it is to stand, must be chosen by the free will of the whole people as was the Republic of the United States and of France, and the monarchy of the United Kingdom. There are indeed in the provinces of Portugal a mass of so-called republicans and indifferents who will not grumble at the new régime. The monarchists are keeping quiet in the hope the blunders of the new rulers will give occasion for the restoration of the monarchy.”

QUEEN AMELIE,

Who has seen her husband murdered and her son deposed. She left Portugal swearing vengeance on the revolutionists, tho the brother of King Carlos says the fall of Manuel was due wholly to her fatal influence and reactionary advice.

The country is quite calm and unexcited to the very frontier of Spain, writes the correspondent of the *Temps* (Paris), and he thinks the rural population is little interested in the revolution. The military air of the capital might give the impression, he says, that an unimportant strike had broken out, rather than national revolution.

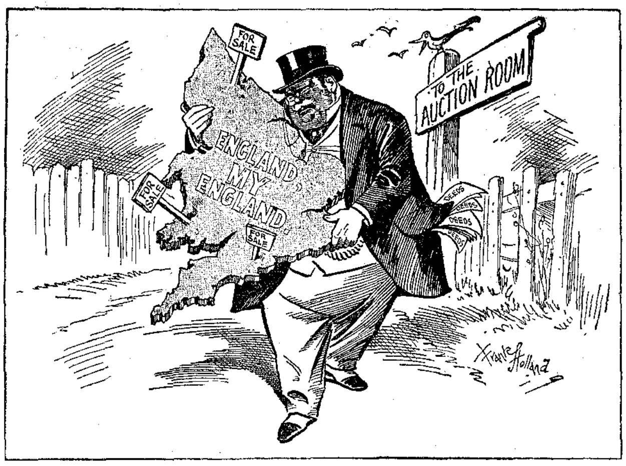
The ruin of the Portuguese nation is mournfully dwelt upon in the Clerical *Croix* (Paris). “For two years the seven ministers who have supported what is but the shadow of a monarchy have adopted one rule of conduct—to keep silent and dark about the assassination of the former King.” This writer is of opinion that Portugal is really not fit for self-government. To quote his words:

“The mass of the people is indifferent and stupid. They vote as they are directed to vote. The number of illiterates is greater than in Turkey. On the other side stands a group of intellectual theorists, actuated by the loftiest aims and ideas of the Occident, who dream of things impossible in Portugal. . . . Poor Portugal! Your rich mines, your vast colonial and industrial opportunities are in the hands of the English. Your proud traditions are forgotten. The only energy you show has been directed toward the undermining of the throne, your last safeguard, and the hatching of wretched political plots in secret societies which are more numerous in Lisbon than they are in Peking or Seoul.”

The *Figaro* (Paris) says that circumstances connected with the assassination of Dom Carlos led English statesmen to foresee the present deposition of Manuel, and this was evidently the reason why Princess Patricia was not given in marriage to the King of Portugal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHALL M. P.'S BE PAID?

THE SPREAD of democratic sentiment in England is shown in the discussion now going on about the reasonableness of giving a salary to those who are elected to Parliament. There has been a sort of half-sentimental feeling of aristocracy which has put on an artificial basis the question of being paid for serving the country as parliamentarians serve it. Nowadays, when "pocket boroughs" are out of the question, when Socialist and Labor leaders sit in Parliament, people are beginning to take a different view of the matter. Why not pay a man for giving his time and talents to his country in the House, as a Minister is paid for holding office in Downing Street? Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Conservatives, is against parliamentary salaries. But the Conservative press is divided. *The Morning Post, Standard, Globe, Pall Mall Gazette, Daily Mail,* and *Daily Express* are for it. *The Times, Spectator, Daily Telegraph,* and Manchester *Courier* oppose it. The general argument in favor of the salary program is well stated by the Conservative *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) as follows:



A BITTER PARTING.

(Some of the big English landlords are selling parts of their estate. They plead the land taxes as a reason for selling, but the fact is that agricultural land is not taxed and is fetching big prices.)

He must part with his land, with his dear native dales
(And a very good price they are making!)
But little they think, those who buy at the sales,
That the heart of the landlord is breaking.

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

> "In other walks of life payment for services rendered does not prevent him who pays getting due return for his money, or him who receives granting honorable service. A Cabinet Minister is none the worse because he draws large sums from the Exchequer; nor does a bishop or a parish priest underrate the dignity of his position because it carries with it a salary. There are, it is true, adventurers who would find Parliament more attractive if a salary were attached to it. But there are adventurers who find Parliament attractive even without a salary. Some few creep in. The electors more generally have sufficient sense to discriminate between a candidate with laudable and a candidate with nefarious ambition. As for payment increasing the class of professional politicians and carpet-baggers, we fail to see that a distant prospect of making £200 or £300 a year on precarious terms would be rosy enough to raise up any large body of this kind."

The advantages of the payment of members are that the people, the *demos*, or the democratic spirit in England will find a fuller representation:

> "The limits of representation would be largely widened. As things are, only a comparatively few representative people can hope to enter Parliament. The rich are well represented; the poor are not inadequately represented, thanks to levies and strict economies. That immense portion of the middle class which is neither poor nor rich, but certainly not rich enough individually to stand the racket of a place in Parliament, is all but unrepresented. Payment of members would accommodate Labor, no doubt, but we should not be very much surprized to discover that its larger result would be to bring into the service of the nation a number of shrewd, experienced men who are now debarred from the full exercise of their political faculties."

The London *Times*, however, thinks "it is a mockery to pretend that the payment of members throws the field equally open to all classes." A member's manifold electioneering expenses could not be made much lighter out of a salary of $1,000 or $1,500. But why "pay members for sitting in the House when men of the highest ability can be got for nothing?" asks *The Outlook* (London). On the other hand, declares *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), the present system "saddles a good many constituencies with candidates who have no other qualification than that of money." The Liberal Manchester *Guardian* appeals to the common law, and observes:

> "Payment of members, so far from being a new or revolutionary principle, was originally a common-law right. The members of the early Parliaments were all paid, and as late as 1681 Lord Nottingham decided in favor of a member for Harwich who sued his constituents for his wages. In 1846 Lord Campbell gave it as his opinion that the common-law right still survives, and that a member could still insist on the wages paid by ancient custom. In taking payment for his services the modern Labor member is only reverting to the older tradition which was broken down in comparatively recent times by candidates who held out as an additional inducement to their constituents to elect them that they were cheap and would serve for nothing—would, in fact, pay by entertainments and charity subscriptions for the privilege of representing them in Parliament."

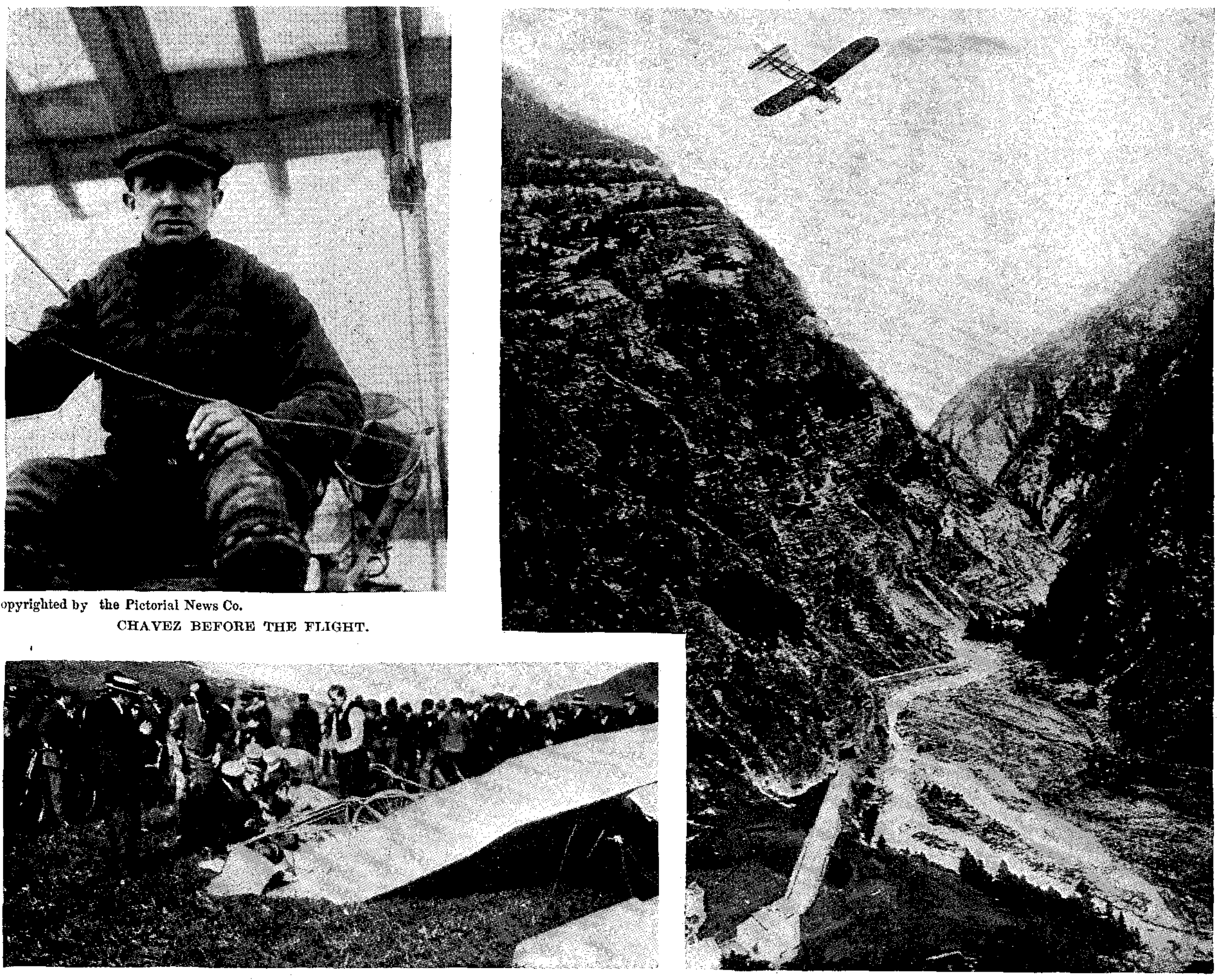
LEGALIZING STRIKES IN FRANCE

"A RETURN to barbarism" is the way the great Paris daily, the *Journal des Débats*, characterizes the cruelty and violence which have made infamous the recent strikes in Europe. The principal occasion of this "savagery" is the persecution of "*renards*" (foxes), or "scabs," who come forward as strike-breakers. The *Petite République* (Paris) says that the only remedy the Government can employ is to introduce the "obligatory strike," and before one is declared obtain a vote from all who belong to the trade or factory involved, whether private or governmental, and let the decision to strike or not to strike be made obligatory by law on all concerned. The *Petite République* is a Socialist organ, and yet the *Soleil* (Paris), which is Royalist as well as Clerical to the point of Ultramontanism, declares "the Royalist *Soleil* indorses this view of the Socialist *Petite République*." It then proceeds to turn the weapon of its adversary against himself as follows:

> "We agree with this view because in social matters the Royalists have very broad ideas. The program of this Socialist paper was indeed outlined by the Comte de Paris long before the Republicans got hold of its principal articles, and this leads us to say that if France were still a monarchy instead of a republic, the whole of our national legislation would long ago have taken a direction toward the harmony of the classes and the common good. . . . The Republic, however, will prove quite impotent to establish such social laws as Royalism favors, for the Republic, at bottom, is mere anarchy."

In a second article on the subject of the "obligatory strike" the *Journal des Débats*, quoted above, decides against it, and argues:

> "The project of obligatory striking would put the working class, as well as the industries they represent, entirely at the



Copyrighted by the Pictorial News Co.

CHAVEZ BEFORE THE FLIGHT.

AFTER THE FATAL FALL AT DOMODOSSOLA.

THREADING AN ALPINE VALLEY.

THE FIRST AEROPLANE FLIGHT OVER THE ALPS.

On September 23 George Chavez flew the Simplon pass from Brieg to a point near Milan, where a gust of wind overturned his monoplane and brought him crashing to the ground, fatally hurt. He died four days later.

mercy of agitators. . . . It would invariably end in the triumph of the turbulent. . . . We would have to go a long way off to discover among civilized nations any such fantastic scheme projected. Even at the Antipodes, we can not find such a thing, and if New Zealand boasts of its obligatory arbitration in labor disputes we must remember that strikes are forbidden there by law."

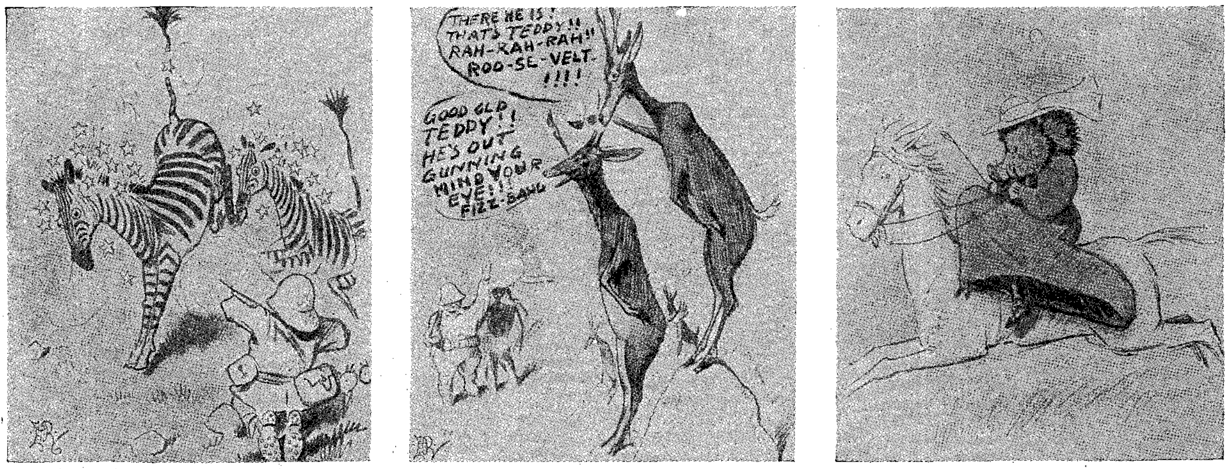
This paper is horrified by the way the *renards* are hounded and sometimes killed by the strikers, but says the Government is too weak to enforce existing laws or such savage brutalities would never be so persistently repeated.

The question is treated in a calm, clear, and scientific manner by the eminent social economist and statistician, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Economiste Française*, the principal financial organ of Paris, which naturally sides against the Socialists. He thinks the Socialist plan of a compulsory strike is utterly wrong. It would compel a man who is out of work to refuse employment against his will. It would simply be a justification of the foul crimes committed by "Labor-union Apaches" all over the world. To quote his words:

"The way to put an end to the present state of anarchy in the labor world and to protect society from these labor-union Apaches is certainly not to be gained by suppressing individual liberty and instituting this farcical 'obligatory strike.' The only remedy consists in compelling all labor organizations to obey the laws, those 'just laws' on which so many Radicals have been descanting for years. If we were compelled to choose between the labor-union and individual liberty we should have no hesitation in passing sentence, in the interests of civilization and of the dignity of the human individual, that the labor-union must go. But there is no need at present to pass any such sentence. It is sufficient to revive in the labor-union the principles on which it was originally founded, and not to tolerate for a moment this trampling down of the liberty of the individual, this claiming of an omnipotence with which no union has ever been endowed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RUSSIAN ELECTION

THE WHOLE of Russia seems to have been stirred profoundly by the result of a by-election in Odessa for a single member of the Duma. The result in itself can not of course be of consequence, since one member in the Duma can have no great effect one way or another. But the election is significant, says the Liberal press, in showing to what extremes of corruption, and even violence, the Government is willing to resort in order to attain its desired ends. It seems that this district had heretofore always returned a Constitutional Democrat. This time it elected a Rightist, Baron Reno; an astonishing result in this case because the voters in the district are practically all Jews and the Rightist party is notoriously anti-Semite. The explanation of the St. Petersburg *Riech* is that the crookedest methods were practised with barefaced openness, and coercion of every description was applied. Voters were ejected from the polling-places, and the Jews were actually threatened with the quarantine of their homes


THERE HE IS!
THAT'S TEDDY!!
RAH-RAH-RAH!!
ROO-SE-VELT
!!!!
GOOD OLD TEDDY!!
HE'S OUT GUNNING
MIND YOUR EYE!!
FIZZ-BANG

STARS AND STRIPES IN AFRICA.

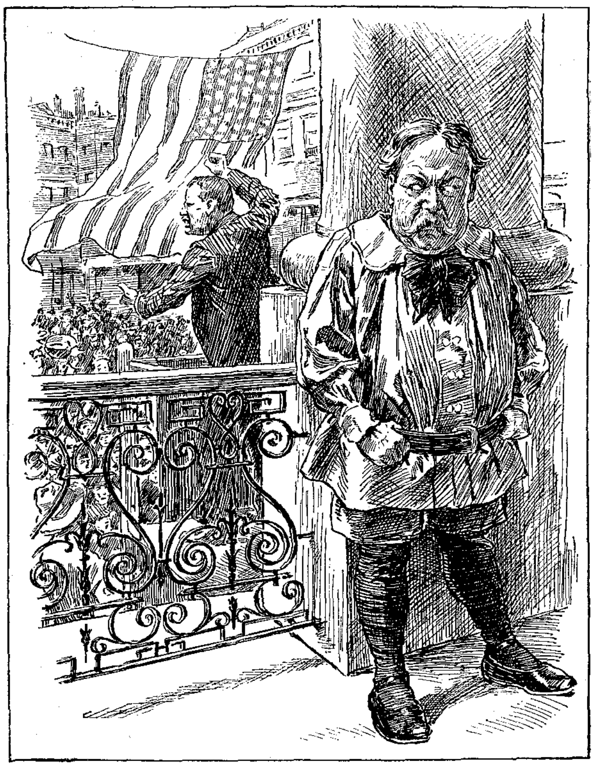
THE HEARTY-BEAST.
"The hartebeest, according to their custom, continually jumping up on the ant-hills to get a clearer view of me."

KERMIT'S WART-HOG.
"He ran into her on horseback after a sharp chase of a mile or two, and shot her from the saddle."

AFRICAN TRAIL GAMES—A PICTORIAL COMMENTARY ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S GREAT BOOK. —*Punch* (London).

and business houses in case they refused to vote for Baron Reno. As for Baron Reno, he was merely a figurehead, another Liberal paper says. The real fight was not between him and the Liberal candidate, but between him and the governmental head of Odessa, General Tolmachev. The reactionary press is as jubilant as it is surprized. This election, fraudulent tho it was—the Conservative papers do not even attempt to refute the charges—gives a sort of moral sanction to the reactionary policy of the Duma. The *Zemshchina* (St. Petersburg) says:

> "Rejoice, Russian people, over Baron Reno's victory in the Jewish revolutionary nest. It is an overwhelming victory, even tho unexpected. Baron Reno has been elected by a crushing majority, and the sentiment of Odessa is evident."



THE PRODIGAL FATHER'S RETURN.
BILL TAFT—"Say, if that's papa's notion of 'Literary Calm,' I wish he'd never come home."
—London *Punch*.

AS LONDON SEES HIM.

It is interesting to see how the *Zemshchina* turns the tables with regard to the charges of corruption, and says:

> "The first ballot showed the people of Odessa that this time they had an honest vote, that one and the same Judas was not permitted to vote twice."

And the *Russkoye Znamya* (St. Petersburg), another extremely reactionary paper, writes:

> "The victory of the Right shows that our people are in favor of the unselfish activity of our administration and municipal government, which cooperate in brotherly fashion to bring the city of Odessa into a condition of normal health and to eradicate the plague."

The *Rossiya* (St. Petersburg), the official organ of the Russian Government, justifies the campaign methods in Odessa thus:

> "The Constitutional Democrats complain about the elections! People whose idea of elections is that they need stop at nothing in order to achieve success, people who from the very first time we had an election in Russia introduced the worst elements of campaign agitation from Western Europe, who, when called to account, replied that it is perfectly right to do so—such people can not very well find justification for their present outcry against the methods used in Odessa in the recent election."

The matter is of course entirely in the hands of the Duma, which is supposed to voice the will of the people, and any elections which are contrary to pure constitutional principles must be thrown out by the legislators. In the United States and all parliamentary countries of the world every member elected to a representative body, State or Federal, is subject to the sentence of the body of which he has been made a member as to the validity of his right to occupy a seat in it, and the *Birzhevye Viedomosti* is certain that the Duma will declare Baron Reno's election illegal, while the *Sovremmenoye Slovo* (St. Petersburg), a Liberal paper, says:

> "On investigating the Odessa election the Duma will have a chance to see the picture of the ness campaign in all its naked- and monstrosity. It will be impossible for it to close its eyes. The question is not whether Baron Reno or another man is to be a member of the Duma. We are now confronted with a new danger. The people's right of suffrage, insignificant as it is already, is threatened with further curtailment. For the first time will such Old Turkish methods and machinations be revealed to the Duma; and the Duma, by its decision, must once for all put an end to the Odessa practises, so that such political maneuvers and flimflamming shall not become the custom in Russian political campaigns."

Here we see an indication of Russia's awakening to a sense of popular power and independence. The bureaucracy has met with practical rebellion in the Liberal press—the most significant sign for the future of the country which has appeared since the inauguration of the Duma.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TO TELL HOW LONG LIFE WILL LAST

"A MAN is as old as his arteries," say the physicians, and they take this into account in examining his physical condition. What they can not tell, however, is what is to happen to him in the immediate future. Is there a long or a short life before him? Will he live a month or twenty years? This is an affair not of the arteries, but of the ductless glands, such as the liver, the kidneys, the thyroid, and the adrenals, we are told by Dr. Arnold Loraud, of Carlsbad, whose book entitled "Old Age Deferred" has just been translated into English by the author (Philadelphia, 1910). In his chapter on "How to Determine the Probable Duration of Life," Dr. Loraud says:

"All vital phenomena are under the influence of the internal secretions of the ductless glands, which govern every organ of our bodies. Therefore everything depends upon finding out the condition of these glands. . . . By such examination . . . we are not only able to forecast the approximate length of life, but we are able to judge a patient's power to withstand disease when we are called to his bedside. If we find the ductless glands of such a patient (especially the thyroid and adrenals, kidneys, and liver) in good working order, we can predict a successful and rapid termination to the malady."

Old age, according to the writer's theory, which he advances and defends with skill all through his book, is really due to degeneration of some or all of these glands, and it may even be artificially brought on by treatment of them. To quote again:

"The symptoms of old age may appear in quite young persons after changes in the ductless glands. . . . These glands influence the condition of the tissues, and our external appearance, our immunity from infections and intoxications, and the condition of our nervous system and mind. . . . These wonderful glands influence the length of our life and our prospects of a green old age, and thus it is evident that these glands are in close relation with the origin of old age."

Degeneration of the glands may be due to various causes, Dr. Loraud tells us. The excessive use of alcohol or tobacco may hasten it; so may overwork, especially without exercise. This is the trouble with Americans, the author asserts. As he says:

"We see the best illustration of this fact in American business men. There are no men in any country who do such an amount of work, and at the same time take so little recreation or exercise. They sit in their offices till dusk, with a few minutes' interval for a hasty meal, consisting mainly of meat that has often been kept in cold storage for a long time, after which business goes on again, at high pressure, until the evening. Then, instead of walking home and taking exercise, they take a car or carriage to their house or club, and pass the evening in smoking and drinking, sometimes to excess. Day after day the same killing of body and nerves goes on till these people look old long before fifty, if, indeed, they reach that age. Arteriosclerosis, diabetes, gout, and obesity find many victims among such men. It is sad to think how many thousands of these splendid people, full of genius and talent, could be saved for their native country if only they had been taught in their youth the most elementary rules of hygienics. What joy does money afford without health?

"Some of the most powerful agencies in producing old age are frequent mental emotions, especially sorrow and grief.

"It is a common fact that after such emotions people soon look older. To mention an example, there is positive evidence that young persons, after a mental shock, have become gray in a single night, thus developing abruptly one of the most typical symptoms of old age.

"That mental emotions, especially anger, grief, sorrow, fright, anxiety, etc., are very harmful to glands with an internal secretion, is shown by a series of clinical observations. Sajous has in fact termed *sensorium commune, i.e.*, the center which receives all shocks, the governing center of the ductless glands, located in the pituitary body.

"With mental emotion there is often disturbance of a function, interference with which is very liable to hasten the onset of old age, and this is sleep."

Dr. Loraud summarizes his theory briefly thus:

"The symptoms of old age are the result of breakdown of the tissues and organs which, owing to shrinking of the blood-vessels, are insufficiently supplied with blood, and, owing to the disappearance of nervous elements, are devoid of proper nervous control.

"Degeneration of the ductless glands and of the organs and tissues can not be simultaneous, for the latter are under the control of the former. These glands govern the processes of metabolism and nutrition of the tissues and by their incessant antitoxic action protect the organism from the numerous poisonous products, be they of exogenous origin, introduced with air or food, or endogenous, formed as waste products during vital processes. After degeneration of these glands the processes of metabolism in the tissues are diminished, and there is an increase of fibrous tissue at the expense of more highly differentiated structures.

"The fact that the changes in the tissues are secondary and take place only after primary changes in the ductless glands, is best proved by the circumstances that they can be produced, either experimentally by the extirpation of certain of the ductless glands, or spontaneously by the degeneration of these glands in disease. . . . . . .

"It is evident from the above considerations that all hygienic errors, be they errors of diet or any kind of excess, will bring about their own punishment; and that premature old age, or a shortened life, will be the result. In fact, it is mainly our own fault if we become senile at sixty or seventy, and die before ninety or a hundred. . . . . . .

"Not only old age, but the majority of diseases, are due to our own fault in undermining our natural immunity against infections, and subjecting our various organs to unreasonable overwork and exertion. We do not believe that the worst slave-driver of olden days subjected his slaves to such treatment as we do our own organs, and especially our nerves. At last they must rebel, and disease, with early death or premature old age, will be the result.

"It is literally true, as the German proverb says: 'Jeder ist seines Glückes Schmied' (every man is the locksmith of his own happiness), and as a variation on this we would say: 'Every man is the guardian of his own health.'"

FELLING TREES WITH WIRE—A method of felling trees with no other tools than a taut wire and a motor has been devised by a clever German inventor. The use of a wire heated by an electric current, to burn its way through the tree, we are reminded by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 17) has long been known. The Berlin inventor, Hugo Gautke, has simplified this process by causing the wire to become incandescent through the work that it does itself. We read:

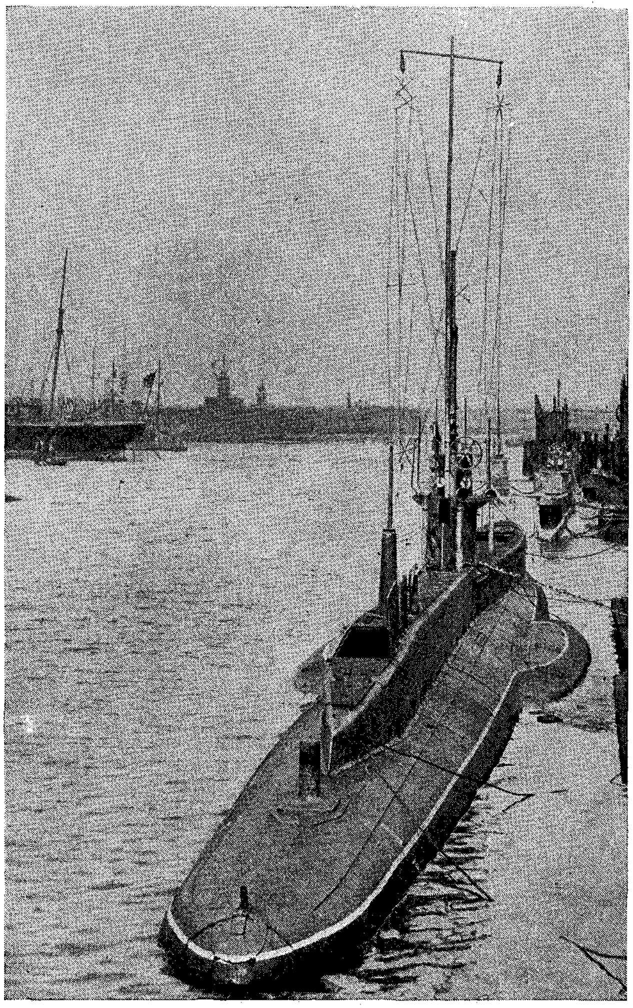
"This result is obtained in his system by the friction of a steel wire one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, which, experience has shown, may traverse a trunk 20 inches thick in six minutes. The wire, which is given an excessively rapid to-and-fro motion by an electric motor, becomes heated by the friction to a temperature high enough to burn the wood and penetrate it rapidly. The result is a neater cut than that made with a saw. The wire severs the largest trunks without the necessity of opening the cut with wedges and the tree may be cut at any desired place, even below the ground, so that no protruding stump is left. The electric current may be brought to the place from a distant station. Such a station may be established at the border of the forest; a gasoline motor of 10 horse-power and a dynamo are all that is needed. By this means, the huge trees that are met with in tropical forests, whose diameters often exceed ten feet, may be felled by a single executioner.

"The method has, in all cases, the immense advantage that it prevents the loss of wood that results from the use of the ax."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FEAR DISSECTED

When a man is really afraid, he doesn't stop to analyze his state of mind, and when he is calm enough to examine it, the fear is no longer there, so there seems to be some difficulty in dissecting this particular feeling. A French writer, Mr. Fernande Mazarde, has tried to settle the question by going around and asking numerous authorities in psychology about it, and he publishes the results of his inquiry in the Paris *Revue*. Such an inquiry should be very useful in determining at any time whether a man is really afraid. By referring to the article he can decide the question and perhaps save his legs considerable unnecessary exertion. *The Medical Times* (New York, October) gives an editorial abstract of Mr. Mazarde's article, from which we quote as follows:

> "The pithiest observation which Mazarde contributes to the discussion is that of Marshal Ney—the Bravest of the Brave: 'A coward is he who boasts that he never was afraid.'
>
> "Professor Ballet well defines fear as the apprehension of danger—such as one experiences at night in the darkness in a deserted and oppressively lonely region. Sometimes fear is instinctive; sometimes it is reasoned out, as when in the presence of an impending peril. Most of the phobias, in our opinion, are instinctive, which means that sweet reasonableness plays no essential part in them . . . [but] fear is not always instinctive; it is oftentimes the result of a situation well reasoned out. Fear of this kind implies a consciousness or expectation of danger and the inability, either psychic or physical, to face it.
>
> "The physical aspect of fear is basic in many cases. Some men are afraid at one time; and not at all at others—and this largely by reason of the physical condition at the time of confronting the object of dread. All military men know about the 'two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage'; this means that if a soldier is courageous at that hour, when all the vital physical forces are at their lowest ebb, such a soldier is indeed an unusual man. Napoleon surely sensed this fact, with his wonderful military intuition, when he declared that an army fights on its *ventre* (anglicé stomach); that is, men well fed have courage, while those who are starved are easily frightened. Such is the rule, tho history affords many a glorious example to the contrary, as among our soldiers at Valley Forge.
>
> "M. Alfred Mézières, of the French Academy, considers that fear is caused by some unexpected danger—and such certainly is oftentimes the case. The inexplicable is likely to inspire fear; but immediately the inexplicable is confronted and analyzed, it generally loses its terrors. When Mézières was under fire he was not afraid, 'because I knew that I was going to be fired at.' On the other hand, he was dreadfully frightened when, while riding on an Arab steed in a forest, he suddenly found himself in front of an express train which had been hidden by trees. . . . . . .
>
> "Fear, after all, is the individual's reaction in the presence of an untoward and antipathetic environment; its essence is of self-preservation; it is, in the last analysis, a protection against destruction or death. It is by no means always a ridiculous malady; nor is its manifestation always puerile."



BRITAIN'S LARGEST SUBMARINE

Equipped with a wireless outfit. See article on opposite page.

METEORITES AND VULCAN-WORSHIP

That the well-known Homeric legend of the fall of the god Hephæstus or Vulcan from heaven arose from the observation of a meteorite in remote antiquity, is suggested in a letter to *La Nature* (Paris, September 10) by Adolphe J. Reinach. He communicates to this paper an account of a curious meteor observed by himself and Charles Picard in July last on the Greek island of Lemnos, where the two French archeologists were engaged in exploration. It will be remembered that the fabled fall of the fire-god took place, after a downward trip of several days, on this same island, and the coincidence suggests to Mr. Reinach that the fall of a meteor on Lemnos is an event of more interest to the archeologist than to the meteorologist. He introduces his theory with this fine example of an involved sentence:

> "In the eastern part of the island, from Hephæstia on the north, the probable center of the worship of Hephæstus, to *Kaminia* on the south (where was found the famous Pre-hellenic inscription attributed to the Thraco-Phrygian aborigines) when we have Kokkino (which owes its name to the red soil, the famous Lemnian earth, which is collected above, on the flanks of the range identified by some with the Moschylos that bore the sacred fire of Hephæstus) and when we bend toward this chain of trachytic heights which runs in the direction of Kastrovouno, with its underground chapel in which some recognize the Lemnian Labyrinth, to Mont de Romano, where still is quarried black stone of carbonized aspect—in the midst of this country where there is no verdure, except in the marshes that are formed at the bottom of all the bays and tend to fill them, do we not find all the elements that may explain the origin of the worship of the fire-god, even in the absence of all volcanic phenomena of the present epoch—arid, burnt soil, rocks of charred appearance, the red earth of Moschylos—is not this the environment in which such a worship should naturally develop?"

Having made this point perfectly clear, he goes on to elaborate it as follows:

> "It is sufficient to suppose that an issue of hydrogen carbid in some crevice maintained there a perpetual flame. Around this fire issuing from the earth, the cult of Hephæstus would become fixt. But why should it be believed that the god of fire had fallen from the sky on the island? De Launay has rejected, I believe with good reason, the idea that Hephæstus was a personification of the lightning. He represents earthly, not celestial fire; and besides, there are in Lemnos no high mountains where the frequency of thunder-storms might have developed the cult of a lightning god. But may there not have been observed, in very remote antiquity, the fall of a brilliant meteor in the neighborhood of the crack whence the sacred fire was issuing? And must we not search for the origin of the well-known Homeric legend in the interpretation by primitive men of a phenomenon similar to that which we ourselves have just observed?"—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

WIRELESS ON A SUBMARINE

THE LARGEST submarine in the British Navy, known as "D1," has recently been equipped with a wireless-telegraph plant which can be used when the vessel's hull is entirely submerged, leaving above the water only a slender mast supporting the aerial wires or antennæ of the wireless installation. Says a writer in *Engineering* (London, September 23):

"Experiments have recently been successfully carried out with this vessel in Torbay, the cruiser *Bonaventure* establishing and maintaining communication with the D1 when submerged. The D1 replied from below the surface. The installation was tested when the submarine was submerged to a depth just sufficient to keep above water the periscope, which is seen half-way up the mast in the illustration. The possibilities of such a development are considerable, as not only could the actions of submarines be directed by these means from larger vessels, but a flotilla of submarines will be able to use the system for the purpose of communicating among themselves when submerged, their value in naval warfare being thus considerably improved."

A brief note in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, October 8) indicates, however, that the success of the plan is only partial. It says:

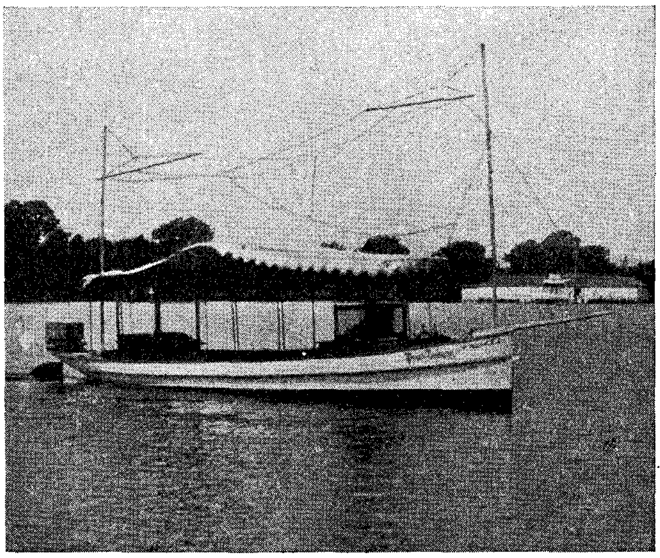
"A good deal of secrecy has been associated with the British naval experiments which are being conducted with wireless telegraphy, and whose purpose is to establish communication between submarines and the parent ship. At first the experiments promised to be hopeless. However, results have now been secured which have convinced the authorities that eventually success will be obtained. As a fact communication has been established, tho of a rather fitful character."

LIGHTHOUSE EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS.

To direct the crew of a submarine below the surface, or whisper to a craft with no crew at all.

At the same time news comes from Germany of the invention of an apparatus for steering a ship from the shore by wireless communication, so that no crew is needed. One account says:

"This apparatus, which is simple in its nature, has been invented by a scientist, Christopher Wirth, and the manufacturer, Christopher Beck. The apparatus for sending the electrical waves is placed on the bridge of a light-house, and the ship obeys the signals, and replies by gun-shots or bells. Ships directed in this way may be used to block channels or harbors or approach the ships of an enemy without the risk of a single human life. It is possible, of course, to direct air-ships in the same manner."



A SHIP WITHOUT A CREW.

The new German craft that obeys the wireless.

"With far-heard whisper o'er the sea,
Off shot the specter-bark."

MENTAL STRAIN OF PHYSICAL WORK

IT IS a popular belief that while mental work may tire the bodily organism, physical work has no such effect on the mind, and may even rest it. This, we are told by *The Medical Record* (New York, October 1), must be accepted with modification, for even those who literally earn bread by the sweat of their brow are not exempt from brain travail. It goes on to say:

"A correspondent of the London *Times* . . . points out that it is impossible to draw a precise line between mental and manual work. Physiologically all work is brain work. All fatigue is really brain fatigue. In other words, all labor is skilled labor, tho in greatly varying degrees. The navvy with his pick and shovel has to use skill; so does the docker, loading or unloading barrels, cases, and bales. There are men who are so constantly engaged in carrying out one little process that they do the work instinctively, almost automatically. The exercise of their skill requires little exertion of body or mind. On the other hand, the watchmaker or the engineer has to keep his mind continually on his work, and altho he must use his hands all the time, his brain is being exerted more than his body. Many indoor trades requiring skill need the employment of brains rather than the physical force. But even the horny-handed son of toil, as the Italian who digs, and delves, and blasts, and the countryman who toils on the land, in these days of machinery must use a good deal of intelligent, as well as expend much bodily, energy."

In fact, as much mental power may be used by the man who works with his hands as by the one whose work is supposedly "intellectual," and neither one will be hurt by it if he avoids worry:

"The professional man or the business man is generally brought up and educated for his work and thus his brains are trained, while the uneducated individual has, so to speak, to work his brains more, in that they are untrained. Whether it be work of brain or hand, so long as it is not carried to excess it is healthy.

"No healthy man has ever been killed by hard work, within reasonable limits, of any kind. More have rusted to death than have been worn out. The work which kills at the present time is the abuse of work, the rush and strain of modern conditions, and, above all, worry, the curse of modern times.

"The person who works at hard manual labor has several advantages. As a rule, he labors in the open air, and provided that he earns sufficient to support himself and family in comfort he is free from worry and he is free from responsibility which usually brings worry in its train. Nevertheless, the brain worker must not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he possesses a monopoly of mental exertion."

THE SMOKING AUTO

THE FAMILIAR injunction "no smoking!" is now to be extended to the public streets in New York, in application to the odoriferous automobile. The smoke-filter, invented in France and described recently in these columns, has apparently not yet crossed the Atlantic. Says *Engineering News* (New York, October 6) in an editorial on the subject:

> "An automobile emitting, as it passes, a cloud of disagreeable smoke is a familiar sight to any city dweller. In New York City this nuisance has been recently prohibited by the Board of Health in an amendment to the Sanitary Code. But it appears that little if any relief has resulted. In fact, an appeal which has just been made to the health commission by a committee of the National Highways Protective Society has brought out the information that in the three months elapsed since the amendment went into force, not a single conviction, nor even an arrest, has been made on the strength of it. And this in spite of the alleged fact that there has been in this city no noticeable diminution in the density and frequency of smoke from automobiles.
>
> "In the gasoline engine, which supplies the motive power of by far the majority of automobiles in present use, the emission of smoke results from the combustion of lubricating oil in the cylinder. This burning of lubricating oil is not an essential feature of the regular operation, and in fact it has a somewhat deleterious effect on the engine. It is, however, a thing not always to be easily avoided, especially in the case of a comparatively new engine, which may require more than the normal amount of lubrication until its first stiffness has been softened by wear.
>
> "There are, fortunately, mechanical considerations, such as the waste of oil and the fouling of piston-rings and spark-plugs with soot, which make the prevention of smoke of direct benefit to the automobile owner. For this reason, the percentage of automobiles that emit objectionable quantities of smoke is small.
>
> "Just what relation automobile smoke has to the public health and why its regulation should be delegated to the health authorities we leave to our readers."

PURE RADIUM AT LAST—The announcement is made that Madame Curie and M. Debierne reported on September 5 to the Paris Academy of Science that they had at last succeeded in obtaining metallic radium. What has been called "radium" ever since its discovery is not the pure metal but some one of its salts, generally the bromid. Says *The Lancet* (London), commenting on the news:

> "It is interesting to record that it is a little over a hundred years ago (1807) when a similar announcement was made in regard to the isolation of the two now familiar metals, potassium and sodium, by Sir Humphry Davy, and apparently Madame Curie and her colleague have isolated radium by the same agency, namely, electricity. They prepared an amalgam of mercury by the electrolysis of a radium salt. The resulting amalgam was next placed in a quartz tube and distilled in hydrogen under pressure and high temperature. The mercury was then found to have left a thin coating of brilliant metal behind which proved to be radium. As might be expected, the metal acts with great energy; it decomposes water, oxidizes rapidly in air, is attracted by iron as tho by some magnetic property, and burns paper when placed in contact with it. Radium is thus no longer a hypothetical metal."

A BRITISH FLYING-SCHOOL

A PRACTICAL school of aviation is to be founded by the Aerial League of the British Empire in memory of Hon. C. S. Rolls, who lost his life recently in an aviation test. In a circular issued by the secretary it is pointed out that while such schools exist abroad, there are few opportunities in England where students may attend laboratory classes; also that there are no facilities, except for the rich, for learning the construction and handling of flying-machines or for testing selected designs of inventors. Says a writer in *Nature* (London, September 8):

> "A subcommittee of the league has been at work for some time past upon the project, and their proposals (which have been approved by the executive committee) are as follows: (1) The primary aim of the school is to provide training in aeroplane manufacture and flight and to obtain a class of men grounded in the whole subject from beginning to end, the instruction to include such laboratory and theoretical work as funds and the gifts of apparatus may permit. The proposed laboratory to be situated centrally in London, to be open for the use of students from various technical institutions already providing elementary classes in the theory of flight, and also for public demonstrations in order to spread interest. (2) The school of aviation to be situated as near London as possible, and to be open to men who have undergone courses of training in great engineering schools, competent engineers, and mechanics. (3) The attention and the practical work of students to be chiefly directed to securing machines offering greater trustworthiness and stability, lower power and fuel consumption, diminished capital cost and expense of maintenance, and a higher factor of safety than the apparatus now used mostly in sporting contests. (4) In order that an early start may be made, two machines should be bought at once. Students themselves to build all further machines, and also those of selected inventors whose ideas are judged to be worthy of construction and practical trial. The result of this will be that novel machines can be built and tested at very low cost, and students, inventors, and instructors will alike benefit by the experience and analysis of results obtained. (5) Funds to be administered by an independent committee of management, including practical men of science and education experts."

The estimated cost of the school is $6,500, and that of its running for the first year $6,000; and the league "solicits the generous and prompt support of all sympathizers."

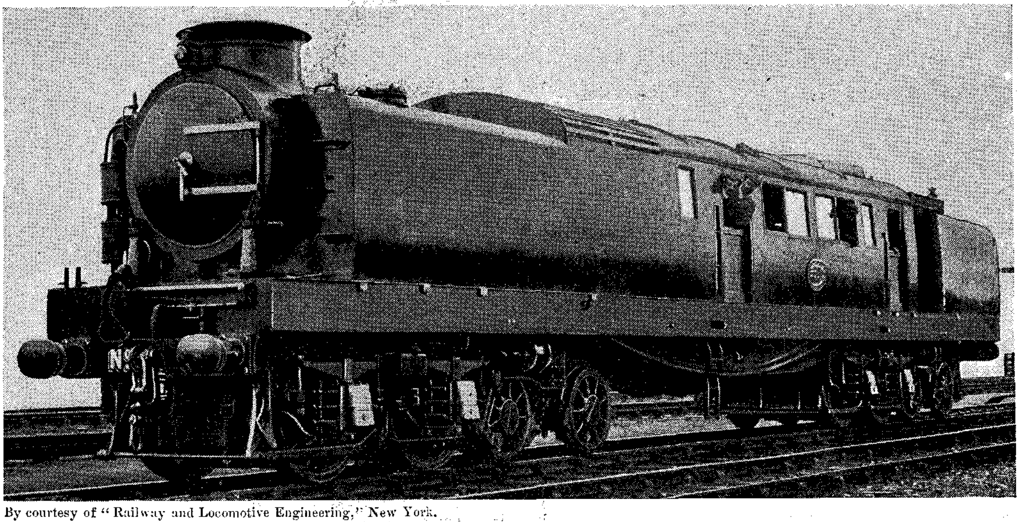
AN UMBRELLA PLANTATION—This does not refer to the ornamental shade-tree called in the South the "umbrella-tree," but to the cultivation of young trees for the special purpose of using them as umbrella and parasol handles. This, we are told in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 17), is carried on in France with much care and skill:

> "Near Paris, between Versailles and Mantes-la-Jolie, at Maule, there is an industry as odd as it is little known. It flourishes in only two countries of the world—here and in Austria, near Vienna. This industry is the cultivation of umbrella-handles, canes, parasol-handles, alpen-stocks, etc., and in this small and charming locality nearly 200 hectares of land are devoted to this curious culture.
>
> "Young trees are planted—ash, oaks, chestnuts, etc. At the end of some time, about a year, these are cut at the base in order to provoke the formation of several stems. Frequently these are deprived of their buds, to prevent the growth of lower branches that would form knots and there is left only a tuft of leaves at the top of the stem. At the beginning of spring these stems are forced to submit to veritable surgical operations, performed with special instruments, pincers and rowels, consisting in cutting the bark and engraving thereon varied designs—Grecian or spiral borders, etc.—which later will be found cut in the wood, after the removal of its outer coating.
>
> "At the end of several years, generally three, these young trees are cut down. Each stem is stript of all branches and after being thoroughly sun-dried is subjected to a steam bath. Then workmen, with great skill, strip off the bark, after which the cane is cut to the desired length and the handle is curved to taste. Sometimes certain stems are bent before the tree is cut,

to form ring-shaped handles, etc. To this end, several small branches are allowed to grow, and these are fastened together. In time these become grafted to the principal stem and form handles of the desired shape."

A POWER-HOUSE ON WHEELS

ALMOST ever since the invention of practical electric motors, propositions have been made from time to time to install a miniature power-plant on an electric locomotive and run the locomotive with the electric current, thus making its operation independent of electric feeders and conductors. It has been continually pointed out by critics that to transform energy from the mechanical to the electric form and then back again to the mechanical involves a waste, and that unless it is possible to apply the power more economically to the wheels in the electric form, these successive transformations serve no useful purpose. It has been argued on the other side that this economy actually exists, and what has been named an "electric-turbo locomotive," using this principle, has just been built in Scotland, and has had preliminary trials on the Caledonian and North British railways. It remains to be seen whether it will live simply as a freak, like its predecessors, or establish a claim to usefulness. We quote the following description from *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, October):



By courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

THE "ELECTRIC-TURBO" ENGINE OR ELECTRIC POWER-HOUSE ON WHEELS.

The rear end, with smoke-stack, is toward the reader's left.

"This long, strange-looking locomotive, with smoke-stack in the rear, cooler pipes in front, and the locomotive engineer and fireman in between, has just made its appearance in Glasgow, and has attracted wide-spread attention in railway circles. The steam is produced in its boiler, but instead of turning the driving wheels, it works a turbine which drives a dynamo, thus generating electricity for actuating the motors. The nominal power of the engine is equal to about 1,000 horse-power. The locomotive not being dependent on live rail nor wires can travel over any railway. It has been called the electric-turbo locomotive.

"Not long ago Mr. Hugh Reid, in his presidential address to the Glasgow Engineering Society, thus describes the steam-turbine electric machine, which is otherwise spoken of as the Reid-Ramsay locomotive. Steam is generated in a boiler of the ordinary locomotive type, which is fitted with a superheater, coal and water being carried in side bunkers and tanks. Steam from the boiler is led to a turbine of the impulse type, running at a speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute, to which is directly coupled a continuous-current variable voltage dynamo. This dynamo supplies current and pressures varying from 200 to 600 volts to four series-wound traction motors, the armatures of which are on the four main or driving axles of the locomotive. The exhaust steam from the turbine is condensed and eventually flows into the hot well carried on the engine.

"As the steam-turbine requires no internal lubrication, the water of condensation is free from oil, and can be drawn from the hot well and forced into the boiler as required. The water evaporated by the boiler is therefore returned again to the boiler, and is practically simply the vehicle used in the cycle of change where the energy in the coal is made to do the work of turning the wheels and so moving the engine and train.

"The condensation of the exhaust steam deprives the locomotive of the blast which stimulates the fire in ordinary locomotives. The forced draft is in this case provided by the use of a small turbine-driven fan. This fan is placed within the cooler which produces a circulation of air in the electric generators. The fan, therefore, draws cold air into the cooler and delivers warm air to the fire.

"The whole locomotive is mounted on a strong underframe and is carried on two 8-wheeled compound trucks, so built as to curve easily. The machine is intended for express passenger main-line work, and is really a traveling electric power-house on wheels.

"In concluding this description of the novel locomotive, we may quote Mr. Reid where he says, 'Most of the component parts of this steam-turbine electric locomotive have already proved themselves effective and efficient in other applications, and the novelty lies in the combination of the different elements of which the locomotive is composed. It is only when the attempt is made to substitute an electric for a steam-locomotive that we realize at what a very moderate first cost the steam-locomotive can now be produced in up-to-date establishments with modern machinery and scientific organization in comparison with any arrangement involving the use of expensive electrical apparatus.'"

TO SHAVE OR NOT TO SHAVE—That is the question, according to *American Medicine* (New York), which calls it "the newest hygienic puzzle." Medical writers have held that the beard is likely to shelter bacteria, and some say the bearded man is more subject to colds for this reason, but the editor of *American Medicine* declares that "before advising men to shave, we would like to be convinced that it really has a beneficial result." Further:

"We would like to suggest that some one find out why beards were evolved at all if not for some beneficial purpose which women did not need. It is often said that sexual selection accounted for the matter, a beard in some way being more attractive to primitive women, and the possessors of bunches of hair had increased chances of securing mates, and that the beard may have had no other use or may even have been as burdensome as the enormous feathers of birds of paradise. Nevertheless mating generally takes place before the beard makes its appearance, and we must look elsewhere for the physiological reasons for its evolution.

"The purpose of the beard has some relation to a benefit in fighting and hunting which were about the only things man did at the time his face became differentiated from woman's. Whatever the benefit, woman in her more protected environment did not need it or was even harmed by a beard, and it is safe to say that modern men who do not hunt or fight and who are housed something like women, are as well off without beards or even better off. This much seems to be safe reasoning until we can find why Nature surrounded our mouths with bunches of hair to become smeared with everything we eat. For outdoor workers we would like to reserve judgment until the physiologists tell us why beards were evolved. This should not be a severe task, for the cause must have been potent to have made such a vast difference between the sexes. It is generally assumed that beards are still protective in some way and we would not like to accuse Nature of foolishness until we have the proofs, for we have never yet found her a fool."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

PORTUGAL'S ATTACK ON THE CHURCH

THE WHOLESALE expulsion of monks and nuns from Portugal and the sacking of religious houses by the mob show that there is a religious side to the revolution. The Republicans are in control of the wires and the news is of a fragmentary character, so that our papers are commenting on this phase of the overturn with considerable reserve, but we are told that the revolutionists make a distinction between the religious orders and the secular priests. The priests are unmolested. In the Barcelona riots, where this same line was drawn, the press attributed the mob's hatred to the fact that the orders carried on various industries, exempt from tax, so that the dislike arose from economic rather than religious motives, and in Portugal Church and Crown were so closely allied that the one could hardly be hit and the other missed. What the real religious feeling of the people is, when economics and politics are eliminated, therefore, has not been clearly told. One of the first acts of the revolutionary government was the imprisonment of Cardinal Joseph Sebastian Netto, Patriarch of Lisbon, who shared the sentence of expulsion with the monks and nuns. A better feeling supervened, however, and he was released, Dr. Costa, the Minister of Justice, explaining, according to reports, that "the real object of the arrest was to protect the Cardinal from possible outrage." The Jesuit order especially suffers from popular odium because of its participation in the firing during the heated time of the revolt. One side declares the Jesuits fired first, the other says they fired in self-defense. The situation described by a dispatch to the New York *Sun* is this:

CARDINAL NETTO,

The Patriarch of Lisbon, who, with the religious orders of Portugal, was ordered expelled by the Provisional Government.

> "Popular feeling against the Church is very strong in Lisbon. The Government opposes excesses and says it will prevent them, but Quelhaes has been the scene of shameful vandalism by a mob. The accounts of the origin of the trouble there, cabled yesterday, are conflicting.
>
> "The throwing of bombs by Jesuits is as vehemently denied on one side as it is asserted on the other. Sympathizers with the Jesuits say the mob attacked the Jesuits without the least provocation, but they admit that the Jesuits fired rifles in self-defense. Whoever was initially to blame, the seizure of the convent by the mob was followed by disgraceful barbarism, which was not checked by the authorities.
>
> "There is no doubt that the mob's object was plunder, and in the search for treasure the rioters smashed, tore, and generally destroyed almost everything of value within the building.
>
> "Sacred images, altar-vessels, priceless volumes, illuminated missals, gorgeous vestments were smashed or torn and trampled upon with senseless fury, while everything that was regarded as worth stealing was looted. Disgusting acts of ribaldry and defilement were also committed by the mob.
>
> "It was a brutal expression of the popular hatred of the priesthood, especially the Jesuits, which was the animating cause of the revolution far more than hostility to the monarchy. A similar orgy was enacted at the Trinas Convent. Apart from these scenes, however, the self-control of the people has been exemplary and the city is entirely orderly."

In a dispatch from Rome to the New York *Tribune* the Vatican is reported as discrediting the culpability of the Jesuit order. This is how the Vatican puts it:

> "With reference to the Jesuits and other ecclesiastics throwing bombs and other explosives without provocation, the Vatican appeals to the common sense of the people of any country as to the improbability of such occurrences. The Vatican points out that it very likely was a repetition of what happened in Barcelona in 1909, that the mob must have attacked the religious houses, the inmates defending themselves."

The New York *Evening Post* draws a parallel between the state of things seen in Portugal and that existing across the border in Spain:

> "That is to say, a people unquestionably Catholic in their preferences, and seemingly among the most obedient sons of the Church, had conceived a violent antagonism to the political activities and pretensions of the Clerical party. And hostility has been directed with special intensity against the religious orders. Hence it is not surprizing that they have had to suffer in the downfall of a Catholic dynasty, yet it is pathetic to find that men and women vowed to a religious life and dedicated to works of charity and beneficence should have so completely failed to endear themselves to the people. Into the reasons we can not now go, but the result is certainly tragic.
>
> "Dispatches from Rome represent the Pope as greatly distrest over the revolution in Portugal. It is not that the Holy See stands for monarchy, or for one form of government as opposed to another, but that the outbursts of the Portuguese people against the Church, with the haste of the new régime to proceed in a pronouncedly anticlerical spirit, are causes of great disquiet at the Vatican.
>
> "That a cardinal and a bishop should have been compelled to leave Portugal, as well as the members of the religious orders, must cause Pope Pius both grief and alarm. Whereto will this thing grow? May not the anticlerical movement press on to new attacks in Spain and even in Italy?"

The New York *Sun* calls this attack upon the religious orders "stupid violence" and observes that "while the regulation of the religious orders and the separation of Church and State may be a pressing need for a reformed Portugal, the methods of pillaging churches and monasteries, by expelling high dignitaries and of employing violence on priests and nuns, will hardly commend themselves to foreign lookers-on, nor, we fancy, to enlightened Portuguese." It adds:

> "The provisional Government should see that the new Republic is secure by obtaining the adhesion of the country, the Army, and the Navy before using force on any class of opponents. If it allows the mob to have its will in the streets of Lisbon it invites the immediate intervention of foreign Powers, and should know that a couple of modern cruisers will be enough to blow up the whole Portuguese Navy and to restore order in Lisbon.
>
> "The danger of such a course must be plain to Señor Braga and the other professors who have seized the reins of government. The disorder is doubtless against their wishes; it indicates that they do not control the police and the Army and that the Lisbon rabble is becoming aware of their powerlessness. It is not by brave proclamations alone that a republic is established. The men who assumed power must show that they can use it. If street rioting is unchecked in Lisbon it will be impossible to avoid injuring the property of foreigners, and Portugal is too weak and too near to hope to have the impunity of Venezuela in flaunting the nations of Europe. Unless the Republic 'makes good' very soon, it will be wiped out as quickly as the monarchy was and practical Portuguese will be called on to decide what they mean to do with their country."

ST. PATRICK'S CONSECRATED

NOT SO spectacular as the recent congress at Montreal, but still more brilliant than any previous gathering of Catholics in the United States, was the recent consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. "Never before," asserts the New York *Freeman's Journal*, "have three princes of the Church taken part simultaneously in any religious ceremony performed on the soil of the United States." The consecration ceremony "furnished the occasion for the memorable meeting of three of the highest dignitaries of the Church." They are thus appraised:

"Cardinal Vannutelli, in his character of the Pope's Legate, takes precedence of all ecclesiastics, including cardinals. When he attended the Eucharistic Congress in London in the same capacity, he was the first Papal Legate to set foot on English soil since the time of Cardinal Campeggio, who went to England in the reign of Henry VIII. as the Pope's representative to preside over the proceedings for the annulment of the marriage of Henry. The refusal of Cardinal Campeggio to share the views of the founder of English Protestantism on the nature of marital relations led to consequences known of all men.

"Almost four hundred years intervened before another Papal Legate, in the person of Cardinal Vannutelli, was seen in the British capital. His participation in the consecration of the greatest of American cathedrals imparted a special character to the ceremony, in so far as it made the Holy Father himself, through his representative, a participant.

"Significant too was the presence of the only Irish member of the Sacred College. It was eminently fitting that the successor of St. Patrick in the See of Armagh should take part in the consecration of the greatest of Cathedrals in the New World which bears the name of the Apostle of Ireland, and which speaks so eloquently of the readiness of the spiritual children of St. Patrick to make sacrifices in the cause of the faith they received from the great Apostle.

"In Cardinal Gibbons was represented the entire Catholic Church of America that shared in the rejoicings of the Archdiocese of New York over the realization of the hopes of Catholics who for more than half a century looked forward to the day when their beloved Cathedral, in which they took so much pride, would be completed and consecrated for all time to the service of God."

THE PAPAL DELEGATE, CARDINAL VANNUTELLI.

Through him the Pope became a participant in the consecration ceremonies at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The Legate is six feet, five inches tall.

The Cathedral was dedicated on May 25, 1879, by the late Cardinal McCloskey, but its consecration, by a law of the Church, was delayed until it was freed of debt. *The Catholic News* (New York) carries on the story:

"Thirty-one years have elapsed and in those three decades what a marvelous religious development has been witnessed in this archdiocese alone, let the religious pageants of which the Cathedral has this week been the scene bear testimony. It used to be a taunt of those hostile to the Church that the proud Cathedral on Fifth Avenue was 'built by the pennies of the poor.' Catholics gloried in the implied reproach. As Archbishop Ryan, who referred to this accusation in his sermon at the dedication of the Cathedral, rejoined, 'We accept the imagined reproach as an honor, and we ask in turn where in this great city hath the thousands of bondholders erected a temple like this temple, built up and adorned by "the pennies of the poor"? Fearless and alone, it stands above all churches here, as the faith which inspired its erection is superior to all creeds. It shows what poverty with faith can do, and that the Church has the mark of Christ upon it.' . . . . . .

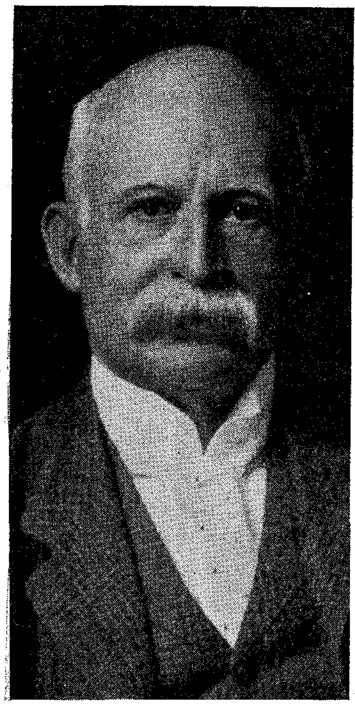
"The poor are indeed with us, numerously, the rank and file of our people are blest only with moderate means, but the growth of the Catholic population as a whole in wealth and influence has been prodigious. Thank God, prosperity has not spoiled the descendants of the heroic Catholics who made such sacrifices for God and religion. His Grace, the present zealous and beloved Archbishop of New York, knows well the temper of his clergy and people. His heart's desire has been to see the Cathedral free of debt and consecrated. It was a mighty undertaking, but at the Archbishop's behest it has been done. Within a few months $800,000 has been contributed to free St. Patrick's from the last vestige of its indebtedness."

CARDINAL LOGUE, PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

The successor of St. Patrick in the See of Armagh, he is the only Irish member of the Sacred College. He is here marching in the procession of the consecration ceremonies.

JOHN S. HUYLER

THE WORLD at large which knows the word "Huyler" may never have appreciated its best meaning, its association with a life of Christian philanthropy. That life, just closed, was busied as much with good deeds as with making sweets. John S. Huyler, says the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "had the rare faculty of giving himself with his gift; he was not satisfied with mailing a check, but his heartfelt words exprest his genuine sympathy." "He will ever be remembered," says Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), "in the very front rank of the great laymen given to the Church and the world by New York Methodism." He adds:



JOHN S. HUYLER,

A philanthropist who gave himself along with his gift.

> "He combined strength and gentleness, constancy and diffidence, self-depreciation and faith—a beautiful, simple, firm faith in Christ as his Savior and the Savior of the most abandoned and outcast. And his work was mostly with such unfortunates as sought the Jerry McAuley Mission and the mission in the Bowery. His gifts for such work were munificent. His private secretary told me a few years ago that in one year 17,000 men and women had passed his desk seeking aid from Mr. Huyler, and few of them left without it."

His interests in religion and educational work were widespread and considerable, but the characteristic of his life was his personal devotion. This reminiscence is printed by the Rev. John B. Devins in the New York *Observer*:

> "My first meeting with Mr. Huyler was at the Water Street Mission several years ago. It was on a Thursday night when the Mission is crowded with men who wish to hear the gospel, and also get the coffee and sandwiches which Mr. Huyler provided for many years. After the writer had spoken a poor fellow shambled up to the penitent form, when the invitation was given by Mr. Hadley. 'Brother Huyler, just speak to that man,' said the leader, and sitting beside this prodigal, the merchant prince, his hand on the dirty shoulder of the outcast, talked with him in a tone of great tenderness, scarcely audible to a third person. Mr. Huyler pleaded with him to give up his life of sin, and finally the two men kneeled in prayer, the arm of the man of God over the shoulder of the one 'coming home.' Then followed a few broken petitions from the one who had apparently wasted his substance. When the two arose their faces were both aglow; they had truly, both of them, been with Jesus. . . . . . .
>
> "Ringing up Hadley Hall, in the Bowery, or Water Street Mission on a cold night, Mr. Huyler would say: 'Are there any boys around there who haven't got a place to sleep? If there are just put them up somewhere and see that they have a good breakfast and send the bill to me.' He never said: 'Feed and shelter those who have made a profession to-night.' It was: 'Take care of those who are in need of a bed and a breakfast.' His representatives did that and then took care that these beneficiaries of his bounty were invited to hear the gospel which he loved and lived."

Most interesting of the tributes that the papers have printed since his death is perhaps this signed "one of his saleswomen" and sent to the New York *Times*:

> "Apropos of the death of John S. Huyler, I would like to tell of a few of the manifold kindnesses and thoughtfulness of the great and good man to his employees.
>
> "He was never too busy to have a cheerful 'Good-morning' and a kind and encouraging word for the humblest of his people. He extended this thoughtfulness even to the sending of his saleswomen to the best chiropodists to ease and treat their aching feet at his own expense. It was his custom to give his girls at the beginning of the summer two or three shirtwaists (which means a lot to a working girl), two weeks' vacation with pay every year, a turkey at Thanksgiving time, and at Christmas a week's salary and a two-pound box of candy.
>
> "He offered to all membership in the Young Women's Christian Association and the privilege of taking up music or any other course they desired, free of charge or expense to them.
>
> "These are only a few of the deeds of this godlike man, and there are no more sincere mourners to-day than his old employees."

ICY GRANDEUR OF BRITISH BISHOPS

THE PALACE and the lordly title are too much even for an English bishop, and his character is apt to suffer under the strain, so we are told by an American clergyman who lived six years in England, "acting under special license from the Archbishop of Canterbury." As an observer of English bishops, this clergyman, the Rev. G. Monroe Royce, was imprest with "the austere aloofness" of this functionary and "the air of legality which enveloped him." "It took me some time," he says in *The Independent* (October 6), "to realize that a lawyer—and his fee—always stood between me and my father in God and that in very fact I was dealing almost exclusively with a lawyer." He goes on:

> "I at first supposed that the bishop's secretary was a clergyman—as he invariably is in America—and I made the mistake, more than once, of addressing him as the Reverend. Such a thing as seeing a bishop face to face, or of getting one friendly word of greeting from him by tongue or pen, I soon learned was not to be thought of, and the utter coldness of the thing nearly froze me to death during my first winter. . . . That they possess human sympathy beyond the bounds of their episcopal dignity I have no doubt, but they are so hedged about with lordships and palaces that the man and the Christian minister are often lost in the grand official. It is a dangerous thing to take a successful schoolmaster out of his schoolroom, or a learned professor out of his chair, put him in a palace and dub him 'My lord.' In nine cases out of ten it turns his head and spoils his character."

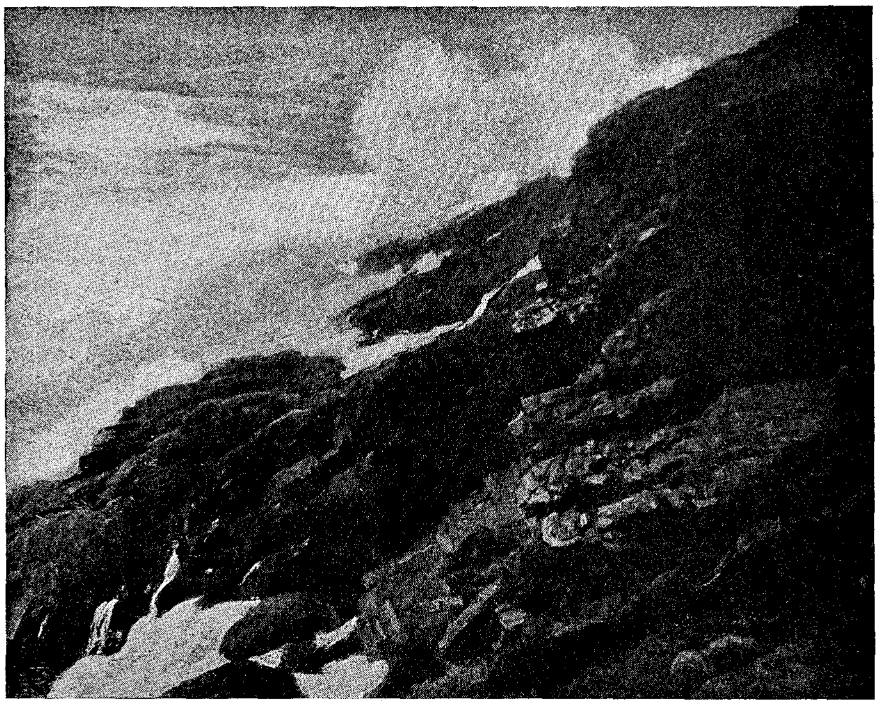
On the other hand, Mr. Royce "usually found that when a bishop is a man of good birth he is also a man of good manners and simple habits—always amiable and usually friendly disposed to the stranger within his gates." Further:

> "I may, perhaps, without meaning to be invidious, give two examples of what I am trying to suggest. One of these examples I take from the Midlands, the other from the south of England. A clergyman of the very highest scholarship and of hardly less high birth was offered the bishopric of a diocese with a country palace attached. He accepted the diocese, but declined the palace, and took up his residence in a very modest dwelling, where I had the honor of visiting him. His diocese was divided not long after he became bishop, and he voluntarily removed from the old see city—the site of one of the great cathedrals of England—to make his home in a huge, dirty, smoky manufacturing town. An almost exactly parallel thing happened, about the same time, not a thousand miles from London, where another bishop, of similar birth and scholarship, left a palace and a cathedral, to live in the midst of squalor and poverty. How much easier it is, apart from every other consideration, to have relations with a bishop who is not fenced about and shielded from the vulgar view by the high walls of a sequestered palace. This is not mere theorizing, and I point to the two bishops just mentioned as object-lessons of the good results of what I am suggesting, for there are certainly not two bishops in the entire Anglican Communion who exert more, or, in my opinion, as much, influence for good among all sorts and conditions of men as these two veritable fathers in God."

LETTERS AND ART

OUR DETERIORATED SENSE OF HUMOR

THE DE-AMERICANIZATION of our city population is playing havoc with our one-time treasured possession—American humor. Can it even survive another generation? asks Miss Katharine Roof, who finds her especial grounds for dismay in the humor of the theater and the newspaper. There was a time, she points out, when "this native wit of ours" was "as characteristic, in a way, of the comments of the New England sea captain or the Yankee shopkeeper as of the sayings of Lowell, Holmes, or Mark Twain." Its particular quality was "subtle and unanalyzable; a thing that can play upon the surface of the depths, that can assert itself in the face of disaster and apparent defeat." But over against this "we seem to have acquired a class of individuals whose so-called sense of humor takes the form of an uncouth flippancy, a type of mind that stares blankly in the face of the real article, and laughs noisily at the things that should command respect." The cause for this apparent change in the quality of the American mind, Miss Roof thinks, "lies in the fact that the type of the average citizen of to-day is different from that of a generation ago—more forceful perhaps in certain ways, but of coarser grain." In her article in *The Outlook* we read:



Courtesy of "The International Studio."

HIGH CLIFF, COAST OF MAINE.

From a painting by Winslow Homer.

This and the following pictures show the work of the man who has been regarded by foreign critics as sounding the most typically American note. See article on next page.

> "The whole tendency in our country at present is toward abnormal growth and superficial development. Our civilization is upon a false basis, for material prosperity is easily achieved by only two classes among honest people—the man with business perspicacity and the manual laborer in needed industries. As to fraudulent schemes, America is probably more conducive to their success than any other country in the world. The rapid pace of things, the possibility of swift advancement to the uncultivated, combined with the theoretic ideal of equality, tend to induce superficiality. No one must feel inferior to his neighbor no matter how recent his sophistication; therefore the general desire is for effect, a surface grasp of a subject. Many magazines and newspapers pander to this desire, producing articles that will make people feel that they know about a subject upon which they could not possibly be informed without serious study or technical knowledge. . . . . . .
>
> "Also the tremendous influx of Continental foreigners—the raw and often the waste material of the countries they come from—into a democracy, English-speaking and founded upon Anglo-Saxon morality, is a powerful factor in the creation of a new type. This second-generation product, evolved from our polyglot population, is actually a very different being mentally from the native American—inevitably with so different an inheritance and home environment. And among other changes a perversion of the idea of humor occurs when the American mental habit is grafted upon minds of a different color. Yet these second-generation citizens (a weed-like growth essentially un-American), owing to their adaptability to the needs of the country, are provided with a liberal amount of spending-money considered relatively to their requirements, and are all literate, thanks to our public schools. They assist to support public amusements therefore, and so have come to affect the character of popular entertainments of the kind where supply and demand were formerly regulated by a more enlightened class."

The deteriorated or hybrid character of our sense of humor is most noticeable in the theater, this writer believes, especially "when the play is one designed to appeal to a more mature taste than the average production caters to." For illustration she selects some instances from recent popular plays:

> "The manner in which Eugene Walter's play 'The Easiest Way' was received was inexpressibly shocking. This drama makes an attempt to treat frankly certain unpleasant conditions existing in New York, and especially in the theatrical world. The situation, by the way, of a theater making capital out of its own depravity is sufficiently curious. But more depressing to the thoughtful observer than the play itself was the spectacle of the audience receiving the painful revelations of the inner workings of these things with peals of laughter. The truth of the matter probably is that minds trained in the grooves of vaudeville and melodrama do not work upon the material offered them, with the result that any striking line or situation not labeled in large type as a noble sentiment or a tearful appeal jars a laugh from them. Melodrama leads them to expect the whitewashing of wedlock as the logical end of 'The Easiest Way.' This will legitimize the naughty jokes (that is to say, lines full of sickening and sordid tragedy), so meantime, with a conscience at rest, they feel at liberty to enjoy what they conceive to be the comedy passages. When, however, the young man repudiates the weakly vicious girl in the end, and she puts on a picture hat and starts for 'Rector's,' puzzled looks are to be observed upon many features. Applause was faint when the curtain dropt; the mental state was evidently that of confusion; for to this class of mind the actors exist as so many real people, 'horrid' or 'lovely,' to be hated or admired. What kind of girl (this naive mind may be conceived as asking itself) was this, anyway? She had seemed to be the heroine. Was she the villainess, after all? Yet, confusing as it proved, it was still sufficiently amusing and harrowing to be set down as a 'good show.'"

A "predicament," whatever the author's intention, is almost always taken as a "joke." A case in point is cited from a play not a success here, however, called "An Englishman's Home":

> "The audience was disposed to take it as comedy with an occasional touch of broad farce, especially at the end, when the peace-bred old Englishman, left alone amid the ruins of his home, with the shots of the enemy falling about him, catches

up his musket to defend his home and does not know how to set it—a situation so poignantly significant of the life of peace. His desperate attempts to load and work his weapon were received with shrieks of laughter. It was a predicament, therefore a joke. When, in the concentration of despair, he finally mastered the mechanism, set, and discharged it, killing his man, there was mingled laughter and applause. 'Smart old boy,' 'Good work,' etc., probably represented the state of mind of the laughers."

In the theater "all retorts, no matter how bitter, tragic, or heart-broken their character, are regarded as repartee designed to call forth mirth." For example:

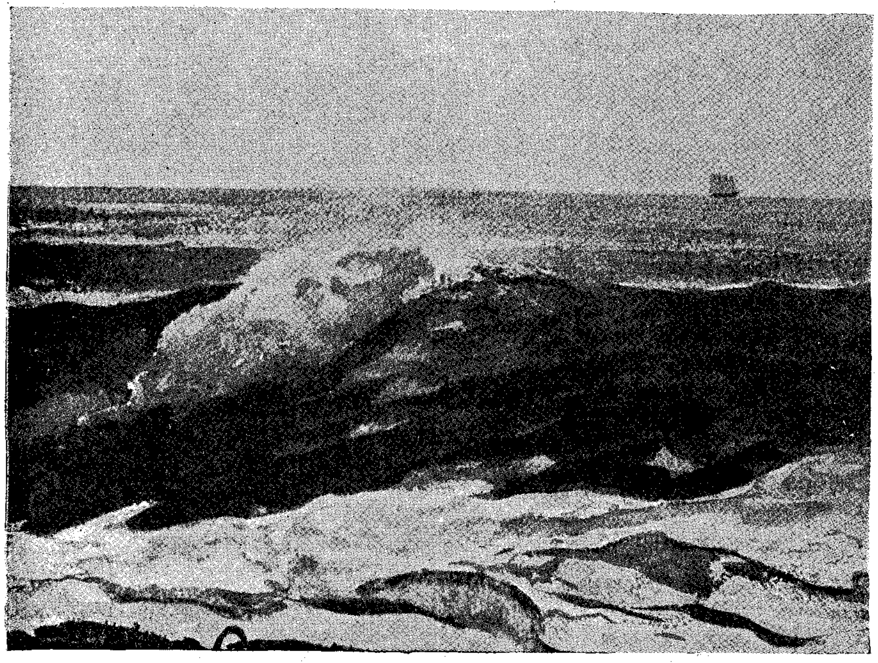
"In 'The Great Divide,' when the woman who has been trapt into marriage says to the man who has literally bought her and is seeking to win her love with gifts, 'I see, my price has risen!' ripples of mirth were heard all over the house. One woman near me gave a piercing shriek of joy. Before Mrs. Fiske undertook to compromise with existing conditions to the extent of producing plays with some of the universal appeal of melodrama (such as 'Salvation Nell' and 'Leah Kleshna') her performances were peculiarly liable to provoke this misapprehending mirth. I have often heard people speculate upon the cause, as if it were some peculiar misfortune that attended the steps of this actress. But the explanation is perfectly simple. It is merely that Mrs. Fiske's plays were for the most part of a class that is over the heads of a large proportion of her audience. Therefore both the character of the lines and her way of delivering them—in the natural manner of speech, and without the labeling emphasis employed by the popular second-rate actor—caused the point to elude the naive majority. One of Mrs. Fiske's most interesting parts in an earlier play—'Love Finds the Way'—was that of a crippled girl whose nature had become warped by her misfortunes added to an unsympathetic environment. The girl's retorts made in pathetic bitterness of spirit were received with hilarious delight by the audience, who evidently labored under the impression that she was 'getting back at' her companion. 'She gives as good as she takes,' a woman behind me observed gleefully.

"When the pathetic, unattractive little miniature painter, the most convincing figure in Miss Crothers' play 'A Man's World,' is asked by a friend why she has never married, and replies with bowed head, 'No one ever asked me,' it was evident that the audience was perfectly captivated by the joke.

"Even the audience at the cheap melodrama shows evidences of becoming tainted with this sophistication of flippancy. They can laugh now at the dying repentant villain and the innocent child depositing violets upon his bier. A few years ago this could not have happened."

UNSUSPECTED ART OF WINSLOW HOMER

That a rich array of water-colors from the brush of Winslow Homer, known only to a few, may soon be brought to light, is the expectation of one writer who sketches the career of this American artist who died at his home in Scarboro, Me., on September 29. His fame rests now upon the large canvases in our leading galleries, such as recently drew from a British critic a tribute to his true and authentic American note. But, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "when his portfolios are searched, there may be surprizes analogous to the sensation created by Ruskin when he explored the waste papers of the recluse Turner." In his pictures of the sea he shows little charm and dexterity, yet these, we are told, he had in a high degree, and revealed them in his earlier work. We read further:



PROUT'S NECK, MAINE.

From a painting by Winslow Homer.

The last twenty years of his life were devoted to the production of pictures "in which was grasped, as never before in the history of art, the sheer energy of the ocean."

"For many years, he made water-color studies of all conceivable subjects. There is an extraordinary series of fish leaping under the sting of the hook, there are sketches that contain the cerulean sea and sky of Bermuda and Nassau, and entrap the very sunlight of those blest isles. Here, unlike his oil-paintings, which are a bit labored, all is spontaneity and gusto. These minor sketches are miracles of execution. In them are balanced combinations of apparently incompatible colors. Work, in the sense of repeated effort, is absent; the effect depends upon some incredible simplification, both of the vision and of the creative act. Here such lightning executants as Besnard and Brangwyn are challenged in their own field. In fact, for real analogues to this joyous side of Winslow Homer's activity one must go to the wonder-working painters of Japan.

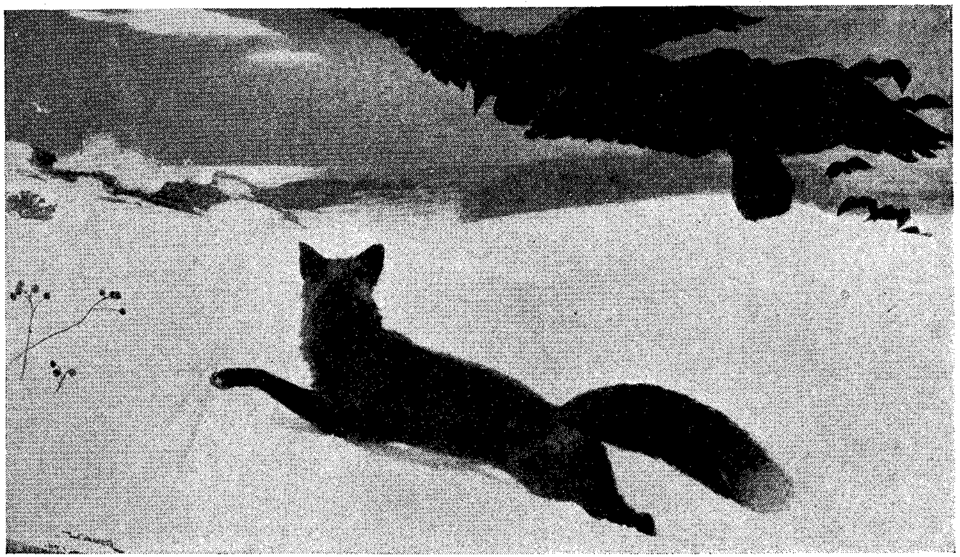
"It is strange and perhaps regrettable that he never fully established a good understanding between the sketcher and the deliberate picture-maker. His larger paintings had much to gain from the slightest studies. It is possible that he suffered the inevitable penalty of devout nature worship in a certain specialization and narrowing of his gift. His theme was the eternal conflict of sea and land. May he not have feared to depict the tragedy in other than somber colors? In any case, the suavity that accompanies the apparent bruskness of his water-color sketches is generally lacking in his larger marines, and his work presents a dual aspect. In an admirable simplicity, energy, and fidelity to dynamic truth, we find the unifying principle of a stalwart and purposeful manhood and an enduring life-work.

"It was a resolute sense of ends that gave Winslow Homer his immense superiority over most of his contemporaries in painting. The hesitant, day-dreaming, essentially dilettante mood of many modern artists was alien to his spirit. Nobody tried harder than he, but nobody would have been more scornful of conventionally romantic notions about the unattainable and the tragedy of the artistic temperament. To the end, which came in his retreat by his dearly loved ocean, he was progressing. One life was too short for the complete unfolding of so great a gift."

As the world knows him most thoroughly he was a marine painter of the highest achievement. References to this phase of his work have several times of late appeared in our columns. In them his Americanism most shines out. Indeed, he was also an illustrator of the Civil War, and after this period, he made a series of studies of negro life. A self-trained man, he was emphatically one of ourselves, the *Evening Post* writer observes, with these additions:

"He saw American themes with American eyes. That he was not contented with this easy and honorable path may be judged by the fact that in his forties he abandoned illustration, settled on a remote crag in Maine, and gave himself to the study of the life of fishermen and the moods of the Northern sea.

"After more than fifteen years of seclusion, men began to suspect that a great painter had arisen. The hand of this veteran constantly gained power, his invention instinctively attained classic form. The last twenty years of his life were distinguished by a series of paintings in which was grasped, as never before in the history of art, the sheer energy of the ocean, its thunderous unforgetting onslaught against the raw edges of a continent. He treated with force and sympathy many aspects of fisher life. The weather-beaten head of a sailor shouting through night and storm, 'All's well!' is representative of this side of his genius. But he is most himself in those pictures which, without conventional human interest, catch the ravening waves gnawing at the rocks, dragging the seaweed into the crevices, or exploding in clamorous geysers. It was the awful energy of such a scene that attracted him. For him the spin-drift was not merely a filmy and decorative incident, but an acrid volley that cut the exposed face. Waves were not for him mere undulating forms, but active and potentially destructive masses of water, with formidable impetus and weight; and altho his sense of bulk and texture was fine and accurate, he chose to emphasize in his latest work less the specific forms of rock and wave than the shock of their collision. It is this dynamic sense that gives him a peculiar eminence among the artists of his time and this demonic quality in the work must condone some lack of the finest color sense and occasional crudity of execution. His subjects did not comport with that small preciousness of workmanship which was so highly prized by his contemporaries."



Copyrighted, 1898, by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

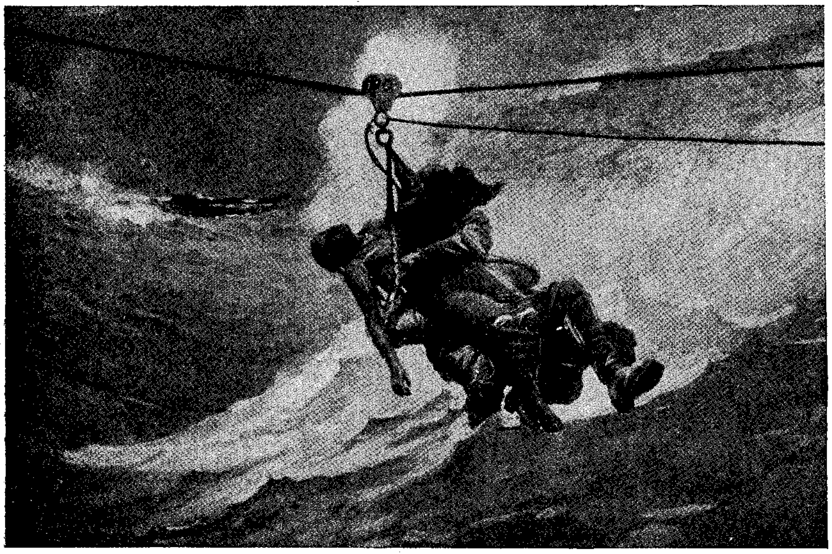
WINTER.

From a painting by Winslow Homer.

"His subjects did not comport with the small preciousness of workmanship which was so highly prized by his contemporaries"; and he willingly sacrificed charm to dynamic effect.

A writer in the New York *Sun* observes:

"His English contemporary who passed away last month, Holman Hunt, had something of the same stern outlook upon life and landscape; but where Homer gloriously succeeded, Hunt failed: *i.e.*, in the synthetic grasp of his theme. The American saw life, if not more steadily, yet with a larger vision. Both were realists as far as surfaces were concerned, but Winslow Homer had the profounder temperament, above all he was a more gifted craftsman than the Englishman. In the history of American art there will be but one Winslow Homer."



THE LIFE LINE.

From a painting by Winslow Homer.

His "demonic quality," says a critic, "must condone some lack of the finest color sense."

CLASSIC FRENCH DISAPPEARING

THE AVERAGE man may care little for the disappearance of Greek and Latin from the college courses, and might be bored to death by Chaucer and the old English dramatists, but there are those who love them, and who think the lives of all of us would be a little richer if we knew them better. So in France it is being noted with alarm that the old classic French is fading out of the national life. Mr. Emile Faguet, the brilliant critic, declares it is no longer either written or read. In letting Greek and Latin go, the schools are letting the classic French go too. And the distractions of modern life are also crowding it out. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) he reviews the situation, but more in the tone of a philosophic observer than a warning prophet. Thus:

"French authors are no longer read because the esthetic curiosity which impels one to read them is combated by too many other interests—curious interest in miscellaneous facts, in the piquant or mysterious facts of history, in travels and exploration, and scientific discoveries, curious interests which hardly existed in former times. They are aroused nowadays in an incredible manner by the way in which we live, by the way in which the world moves. What is to be done about it? Very evidently nothing. You are not going to interrupt the course of civilization to bring men back to the study of the French tongue. You can not, and furthermore, you would be wrong.

"For the crisis of French *is not a crisis*, it is a decadence, a definite and irretrievable decadence, compensated by the progress which is taking place in another order of things. French will no longer be written, that is all, save by a certain limited number of men, who by some phenomenon of atavism will have a taste for it, and who will be decried by the papers as grotesques. There will be two languages, one French, written by some and understood by them and a scanty few; the other, a language for which a name will be found, very inaccurate, very vague, amorphous and confused, which no one, on that account, will understand very well, but which will serve a somewhat barbarous, somewhat rudimentary means of communication between men, and which will have a distant relation to French, near enough to be recognizable."

The conditions pictured here result from four causes, says Mr. Faguet—"the abandonment of

Latin, the encyclopedic courses of the lycées, the hasty specialization of the 'four cycles,' and the reading of newspapers which have taken the place of books." For all but the fourth the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris are blamed, as they "inaugurated and practised methods of teaching which absolutely sacrificed the education of taste to the knowledge of facts of literary history—and inaugurated and practised methods of teaching which substitute a scientific criticism for a literary criticism in things literary."

Commenting upon Mr. Faguet, another Frenchman, Mr. Maurice Spronck, writes in *La Liberté* (Paris):

> "Mr. Faguet is very precise and very pessimistic, pessimistic almost to the point of resignation. But meanwhile one point seems to have been reached—nobody any longer knows or writes French. As to the minor personages who have taken an interest in this deplorable event, their opinions seem wofully unanimous. Our young compatriots do not know their own language. I had a recent proof of this phenomenon.
>
> "In the course of a conversation with the manager of a large manufacturing concern, a business man of an undoubtedly scientific turn of mind, in whom I had never noticed any other signs of the scholar than those which form part of a good every-day education, I fancied I saw that he was anxious to continue the literary education of his sons. I approved it, but no doubt noticing an inflection of astonishment which he understood, he explained. 'My sons,' he said, 'will no doubt go into industry as I did. Only I would rather they would not be modeled on the young engineers of to-day. Would you believe that I never find any of them able to frame a report?'"

In one sense remarks a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "it is comforting to hear that the rising generation of Frenchmen can not write their native tongue decently," because he had "supposed that slovenly writing was confined to Americans, and in an offhand way had attributed it to the great influx of broken English to our shores." The defect is seen to be much more wide-spread, and its cause to lie deeper. We read on:

> "The condition described by M. Faguet might well alarm every really thoughtful person, because it is safe to say that if ability to write is dying out in France—a nation of stylists—the same is true in even greater degree elsewhere. Of course, the danger has long been recognized in this country, but doubtless most people have felt that we were well fortified against it. And it is true that in no other country is there so much instruction given in the native tongue. Not only in the secondary school, but into the first year in college, the student is kept everlastingly at it."

Despite our pains, we should, on the strength Mr. Faguet's admissions concerning France, be "far from hopeful about America." For—

> "From his discussion of the matter it is clear that the real trouble must lie, here as there, with the element upon which style fundamentally depends—the thinking. For one reason or another, the power to think straight is lessening all over the world, and no doubt the French critic is right in the general causes which he assigns for it. Every one must have seen one of them, at least, operating in this country—the mental dissipation wrought by light reading and all kinds of frivolous entertainment. Of course, the parents who permit this will not soon see the evil of their ways, and probably never will until the college itself assumes some of the responsibility and forces the point home to fathers and mothers. The truth is, we believe, that the college truckles rather too much to the conditions which exist outside. The inner workings of any college office reveal how much allowance is made for the foibles and social ambitions of a boy's people; thus absence from town for a week or so for no imperative reason is sometimes excused, and a boy is treated good-naturedly in spite of shameful blunders, simply because his well-known forebears are scatter-brained. The college, more than is generally supposed, has it well within its power to keep the student immersed in an intellectual atmosphere. This would not necessarily entail interference with clubs and the social aims of the undergraduate body: society outside is bound to be more or less reflected within. But the intercourse between student and instrutor could and should be made strictly intellectual—tho in a broad sense—and all recognition of merit by the faculty should be on the same basis."

WHY CHILDREN HATE "LITERATURE"

NOW AND THEN a real humanist appears who tries to cut down the thorns and nettles that grow in the children's path to literature. He is seldom the editor of a school text, for this pundit has a reputation for research to sustain, and the more nettles he can make grow in the path, the more likely he is to hold his position in a school or college faculty. You can make children read anything by way of lessons, observes a writer in the Manchester *Guardian*, but "the difficulty is to keep them from hating it." This writer has heard that "in the French Revolution the adjuration, 'Be my brother or I slay you,' was not invariably successful, and we can not trust more completely in the efficacy of 'Love "Lycidas" or I flog you' or 'Delight in the "Intimations of Immortality" or I make you write it out six times.'" There follows these observations some very sound sense on the subject of teaching literature:

> "It is quite certain that the study of fine verse and prose with the help or hindrance of very full notes of the philological and historical kinds is not the most conducive to affection for the text. Such study has other uses, and they are not to be despised, but it is not the most genial incentive to the taking of spontaneous pleasure in fine literature for its intrinsic quality. That pleasure comes of a certain state of mental health which is, happily, as infectious as a disease. Those whose childhood was fortunate in its pastors and masters can generally remember some days on which a parent or teacher read out some passage from a book with a quite authentic and non-didactic relish in the voice, and, behold, the listener suddenly saw beauty, finished and perfect, where before he had seen nothing. That is teaching in its supreme perfection—the absolute and almost instantaneous communication of a new faculty of the mind from the teacher to the pupil. And that is the only true teaching of 'literature'—meaning the perception of literature, and not any of the separable studies that cluster round literature, such as literary history and scientific scholarship and the history of language. To have that teaching you must first of all have teachers who delight in literature themselves, and would delight in it tho they were not teachers, for nobody can impart a germ that he does not possess. Then you must have that gift of intellectual comradeship in the teacher which will impel him to lay his mind alongside that of the pupil as a fellow adventurer in pursuit of joy, and not merely to fulminate from a high desk—tho fulminations also have quite a right place elsewhere in a school."

To find a fallow field for such teaching as is here suggested, "you must not have the pupil's mind clogged and silted up beforehand with trashy print." This indicates most of the things called "children's literature" prepared for the Christmas sale. The librarians of Great Britain, in a recent congress, considered this matter seriously, and the present writer is led to remark:

> "The librarians showed an eminently just sense of the excess and the general trashiness of most of the current 'children's books,' many of them quite painfully deserving in intention and laboriously scoured free from mischievous suggestion and conscious vulgarity, and yet merely congesting and debilitating to a boy's or girl's mind by their combination of mass with utter lack of quality. It is appalling to see every Christmas the hundreds of volumes poured out for the consumption of children many of whom, probably, have not read 'Robinson Crusoe' or 'Don Quixote' and would actually find these enchanting things insipid after their own palates have been ruined with surfeits of cheap literary confectionery, rubbishy tales of sentimental heroisms and collections of spiced tit-bits of narratives of 'real' gallantries and narrow shaves and what not. The minds of a terrible number of our children need the treatment said to be given in veterinary sanitariums to dyspeptic pug-dogs—a much sparer diet and, when healthy hunger recommences, ample opportunities of consuming the perfect diet, which is also the simple one."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Allen, A. M. A History of Verona. 8vo, pp. 403. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

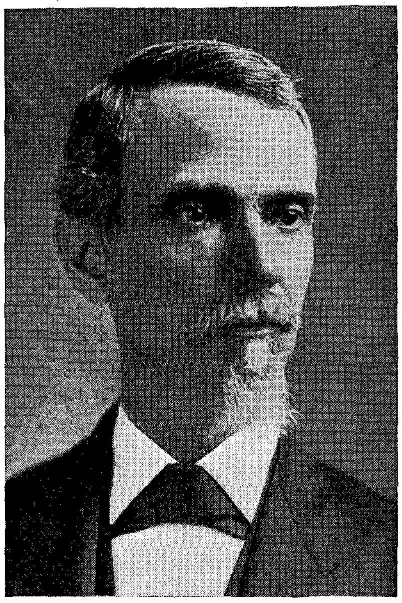
The city of the great Ghibelline family of the Scaligeri, the "first refuge" of Dante in his exile, the seat of Can Grande, his patron, and famous home of Italian art is completely tho with brevity treated in this scholarly and comprehensive volume. The bibliography is admirable; the account of Dante's connection with Verona will satisfy Dante scholars of the most exact, even meticulous mind, and has not Dante afforded a fair field to the meticulous? Antiquities of an earlier date are not forgotten, and the old Roman wall and the noble amphitheater of Diocletian are described with scholarly skill. We may sum up by recommending the work to all who have time and taste for a visit to the famous city of Catullus.

Ames, Edward Scribner. The Psychology of Religious Experience. 8vo, pp. 428. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

Nothing is a more striking witness to the connective continuity of human thought and development in science than the publication of this notable volume. Professor Ames tells us exactly what Lucretius told his Roman readers in the days of Cicero, but in what a nobler, fuller, and more analytical way. The genius of the Latin poet was distinctly monistic; he scouted the idea of a supernatural world; the eternal rain of atoms formed the stuff which developed itself by contact and adherence into all those wonderful organisms, those things of beauty and life which nature comprized, culminating in the social civilization of man. But Lucretius made one vital assumption, borrowing it from his master Epicurus. Before the combinations in the straight-falling rain of atoms could be effected, they must touch. His famous doctrine of declination (παρέγκλισις), was a pure assumption, and yet it furnished the fundamental basis of his theory of Nature, and indeed of society among mankind.

Professor Ames has the wisdom to refrain from any assumption as to the cause which leads the human race to direct its efforts into the particular line of what he calls religion. He is modest enough to call his monistic thesis a "hypothesis." This thesis is that "religion is the consciousness of the highest social values; . . . these highest social values appear to embody more or less idealized expressions of the most elemental and urgent life-impulses. Religion expresses the desire to obtain life and obtain it abundantly. In all stages the demand is for daily bread and for companionship and achievement in family and community relationship."

It is impossible not to admire and commend the wealth of learning and allusion which the professor spreads out before us in supporting and illustrating his monistic theory, even tho we are aware that there are minds to which the facts he marshals offer another interpretation. Taking psychology as the instrument of his analysis, he makes religion a thing entirely subjective, the result and development of human experience in social life. He deals with the origin of religion in the race as a matter of spontaneous human invention or adaptation, like the invention of the lever and the wheel, or the formation of clan associations. The primitive religions of barbarism, the more elevated, and gradually developed system of Hebraism, are treated from the same social standpoint, as an outcome of the need of concerted life in man. "The psychological criterion of a man's religion is the degree and range of his social consciousness." Even Christianity is useful merely as tending to improve the "social order." Thus we read of the "virtue" prescribed in the teachings of Jesus:



DR. GEORGE W. BAGBY,
Author of "The Old Virginia Gentleman."

> "Virtue of this kind, carried its own reward of satisfaction and efficiency. It possest its own consolation and peace. It contributed to the creation of an actual social order, within which, the inherent reward of right conduct could be experienced, and it provided an assurance that in the fuller development of the social order to which all such effort tended, the reward of righteousness would be increasingly attained. . . . Viewed in this way, as the expression of the profoundest social consciousness, religion must continue to advance in the future, as in the past, in close relation with the concrete life of mankind."

We consider this work an exceedingly able and condensed résumé of a mass of literature, which has been sporadically appearing in scientific and theological works of more or less importance, and in periodicals of various sorts. It is valuable as giving a clear view of the position taken by psychologists who refuse to tolerate animistic conceptions of any sort and look upon the social development of the human race on earth as the sole scope and goal of progress. It will attract the attention of Christian and Jewish doctors as well as of scientific men and indeed of all who recognize and appreciate the efforts of sincere and earnest speculation of any kind. It rises to a higher level, as it speaks from a more scientific standpoint than that of Lucretius when he says:

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum?"

Because the scientific mind of the author and his school recognize "religio," however, we interpret the word, as really representing the tendency in humanity toward progress and enlightenment.

Bacheller, Irving. In Various Moods—Poems and Verses. 12mo, pp. 78. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Bagby, George W. The Old Virginia Gentleman. Pp. 312. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Thomas Nelson Page prefaces this collection of George Bagby's genre sketches with a laudatory article. He says Bagby "was not a fictionist but a realist—a physician by profession; a humorist by the way, but God made him a man of letters."

The collection includes many descriptive, humorous, and pathetic essays beside the "Old Virginia Gentleman," some of them in dialect, but all speak with loving loyalty of the Virginia of secession days. Dr. Bagby is certainly a wonder at word-painting and as a creator of local color and atmosphere.

It comes as a surprize to find that "How Rubinstein Played," the well-worn piece of the school reader, is the work of this soldier poet of Virginia.

Bagby loves to rap the "Yankees" and does so on every occasion, but what concerns us most is his loving appreciation of the old traditions and people, his laugh-provoking

From Fraser's "Australia: The Making of a Nation."

A FLOCK OF SHEEP.

A FIELD OF WHEAT.

FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

descriptions, and his personal tributes to many well-known southern gentlemen.

Bennett, Arnold. Helen with the High Hand—An Idyllic Diversion. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.20 net.

Bennett, Arnold. Clayhanger. 12mo, pp. 689. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Bronson, W. C., Editor. English Poems. 4 volumes, 8vo, pp. 2117. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Library edition, $1.50; Students' edition, $1 per volume net.

This collection, which is especially intended for use in college classes, is less an anthology than a text-book in English poetry. As Professor Bronson says in the preface to one of the volumes, "it is a collection of good poems that illustrate the different periods and phases of the work of individual poets, and the rise, growth, and decline of schools of poetry." Whether in this day of selected classics, ranging from pocket editions of favorite poems to the five-foot shelves holding all the books worth reading, such a work was greatly needed, may perhaps be questioned, but the editor must, nevertheless, be given credit for having done well that which he set out to do. Given four good-sized volumes to fill, his sins of omission are few. Some apparently unwarranted inclusions may perhaps be excused on the plea that sometimes lesser and inferior writers "show the tendencies of an age quite as clearly as the greater writers, and in any case some knowledge of them is essential to the full understanding of a period."

The four volumes are devoted respectively to the Old English and Middle English periods, the Elizabethan Age and Puritan period, the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century, and the Nineteenth Century. The first of these deserves a word more. The Old English poems, including translations from Beowulf and Caedmon, are translated into spirited modern prose, preserving much of the directness and rugged strength of the original. The selections from Chaucer, Gower, and Langland and from the Middle English poems and metrical romances are not translated, but are made intelligible to the student by notes and a complete glossary. Dr. Bronson includes in this volume a score of the best of the old ballads, as well as a number of interesting selections from the Miracle and Morality plays. The editor, who is Professor of English literature in Brown University, has added greatly to the usefulness of his anthology to the student by the scholarly and suggestive notes, the complete bibliographies, and the convenient index which accompanies each volume.

Bryant, Marguerite. Anne Kempburn, Truth-seeker. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.30 net.

Casson, Herbert N. The History of the Telephone. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Clarke, Helen Archibald. Ancient Myths in Modern Poets. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $2 net.

Cody, H. A. The Frontiersman—A Tale of the Yukon. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.20 net.

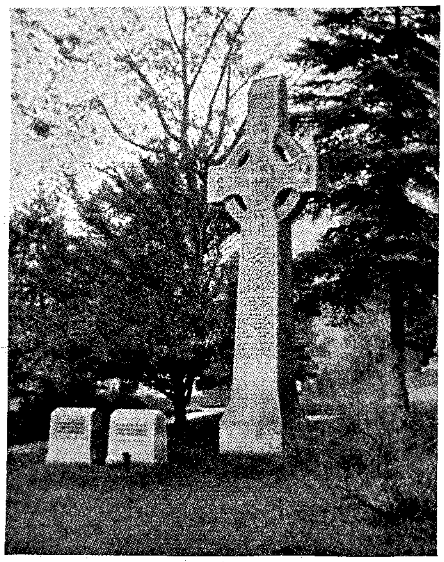
Connolly, James Brendan. Open Water. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

Deland, Margaret. The Way to Peace. 12mo, pp. 93. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin. Bacon is Shakespeare. Together with a Reprint of Bacon's "Promus of Formularies and Elegancies." Collated with the Original MS. by the late F. B. Bickley and Revised by F. A. Herbert, of the British Museum. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: John McBride Co.

Fraser, John Foster. Australia; The Making of a Nation. With 50 Illustrations from Photographs. Third Edition. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: Cassell & Co.

Mr. Fraser's useful book has justified itself amply by going to a third edition. It is an excellent summary and study of present-day conditions in England's great continental colony. Mr. Fraser is no mere tourist. He gets down to facts in a practical and thorough manner and has much of the capable journalist's talents for telling things worth while. As to federation with the mother country, he found that, with the proletariat the "drift" was away from it, while with other classes it was not. There is one outstanding fact—Australia "is going to be a great nation," but it will become weak if it "attempts to stand alone."



From Lillian Whiting's Memoir of Mrs. Moulton.

GRAVE OF LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON IN MOUNT AUBURN, CAMBRIDGE

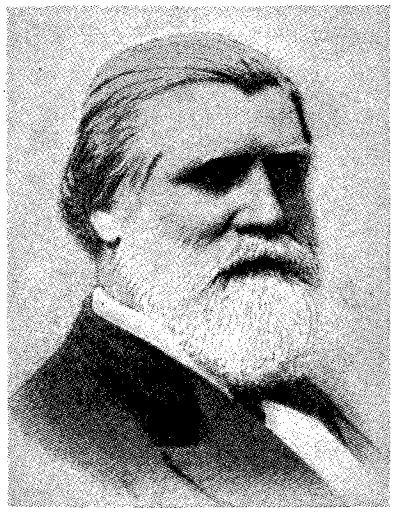
Houston, Prof. Edwin J. The Land of Drought; or, Across the Great American Desert. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 355. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

Mitchell, S. Weir. The Guillotine Club and Other Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Morris, Gouverneur. The Spread Eagle and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

Neale, Walter. The Sovereignty of the States. An Oration Address to the Survivors of the Eighth Virginia Regiment While they were Gathered about the Graves of their Fallen Comrades, on the Battle-Ground of Manassas, July 21, 1910. 12mo, pp. 143. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1 net.

Orczy, Baroness. Petticoat Rule. 12mo, pp. 380. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.20 net.



From Lillian Whiting's Memoir of Mrs. Moulton.

WILLIAM U. MOULTON,

Husband of Louise Chandler Moulton. He died in 1898.

Palmer, George Herbert. The Ideal Teacher. 16mo, pp. 32. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents.

Parsons, Henry Griscom. Children's Gardens—For Pleasure, Health, and Education. Pp. 226. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co., 1910. $1.

A "Children's Garden" is one where children "grow vegetables and flowers, under the guidance of a person trained to show them Nature's laws in operation, and, at the same time, show them how to apply the knowledge of these laws in the work and operation of life."

This definition states fully the author's point of view, and he gives his subject both a theoretical and practical presentation. Each step in the development of the work is faithfully described and fully illustrated. One is told what to do, why it should be done, when to do it, and the result to be expected.

To the general reader the directions may seem rather didactic and the italics rather frequent, but the author speaks with authority and is giving the results of long and scholarly study.

Lists of implements are given and the probable cost of each, also the available literature on this and kindred subjects.

The book should stimulate interest and furnish information to all interested in educational subjects.

Payson, William Farquhar. Periwinkle, An Idyl of the Dunes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.35 net.

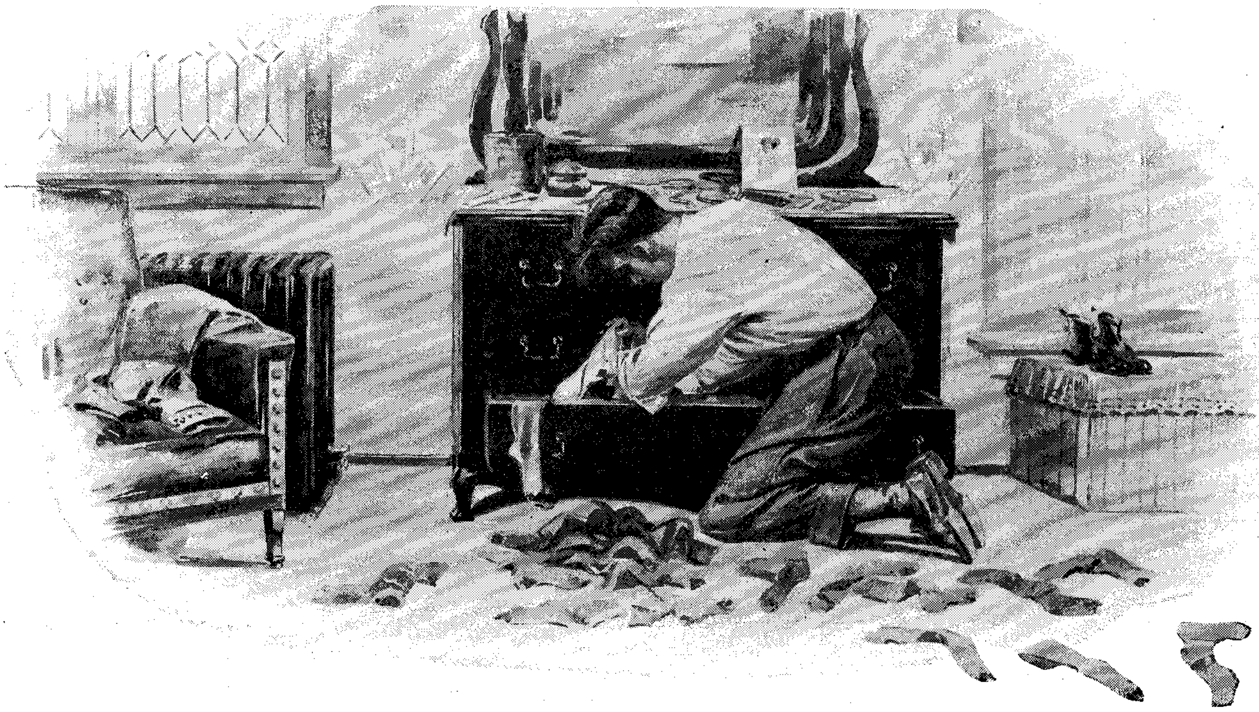
Peary, Robert E. The North Pole, Its Discovery in 1909. 8vo, ornate cloth, $4.80 net; $5.05 express paid. Library Edition, extra cloth, $5 net; $5.25 express paid. General Hubbard Edition, three-quarters crush levant, signed by Peary and limited to 500 numbered copies in U. S. A., $15 net; $15.50 express paid.

It is no false claim to say of this book that it is "unique," so far as its theme is concerned. There is no reason to believe that any other true narrative of a journey to the North Pole exists or that the experience is likely to be duplicated. Whatever doubts one may have felt as to Peary's achievement must be dissipated in the mind of any candid reader as completely as they were from the minds of scientific critics by the evidence here presented—not only the technical evidence of photographed pages of field-books and computations, but what historians call the "internal evidence" of the narrative considered as a document. The absolute truthfulness and sincerity of scientific enthusiasm underlies every page; and no suggestion of "faking" colors any one of the hundreds of reproductions of photographs. Indeed, one great value, if not the greatest value, of the book is in its straightforward and minute history by Peary himself of how he won the highest prize of modern geographical struggle. The mere fact that the North Pole has been reached is of trifling importance beside the fact that it was reached by a man in whom every geographer has had entire confidence, and for whom it was the legitimate and inevitable result of thoughtful systematic application of experiences to almost superhuman perseverance and courage. In this view it is intensely interesting, but merely as a story the book is by no means enticing. It is far too long; contains too much that is already known or of trivial importance; and lacks literary quality. Yet it is an indispensable part of every library of arctic research, and a great contribution to the literature of human achievement.

Phillips, David Graham. The Husband's Story. Pp. 468. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1910. $1.50.

A book written in the first person is always a little awkward to read, but Mr. Phillips'

(*Continued on page* 706)



To the 5,196,267 Unmarried Men of America

You men who have no wives or sisters to darn for you will find genuine Holeproof Hose to be the softest, most comfortable, best fitting, most stylish hose ever worn. Six pairs are *guaranteed* not to wear out for six months. Please do not judge Holeproof Hosiery by ordinary guaranteed hose.

"Holeproof" comes in the very lightest weights—in all the latest colors, and are perfect in finish and weave.

They fit just as snug after washing as they do before. The colors are guaranteed to be fast.

They have every advantage that cotton hose can possess.

Please Try the Genuine

There are scores of poor imitations, so one must be careful to get the original. It bears the name "Holeproof" on the toe. Also the trade-mark shown in this ad.

Six pairs of men's "Holeproof" guaranteed for six months cost $1.50. The lightweight mercerized cost $2. The Lustre Hose, finished like silk, cost $3.

Holeproof Silk Sox, three pairs guaranteed three months, $2.

Six pairs of women's hose cost $2 (mercerized, $3). The children's hose cost $2 for six pairs.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

From Egypt

We use a yarn made of cotton grown in Egypt; also from cotton grown in the Sea Islands. These are the finest cotton yarns in the world. They cost us an average of 70c per lb. We could save almost half if we bought common yarn.

But the hose would then sink to the common grade.

"Holeproof" is the finest hosiery made.

We have made, sold and guaranteed Holeproof Hosiery for 12 years.

38 Years of Knowing How

But we spent 38 years in the hosiery making business.

We have made thousands of tests and experiments.

We have learned how to make hose that wear longer without sacrificing comfort or style.

People who judge our product—the original guaranteed hose—by what they have learned or heard of the "inexperienced" brands, do us a great injustice.

Sold in Your Town

The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Write for free book, "How to make Your Feet Happy."

Holeproof Trade Mark Hosiery
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.
510 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Tampico News Co., S. A., City of Mexico,
Agents for Mexican Republic

Are Your Hose Insured?

Your home needs an Edison Phonograph

IT needs an Edison Phonograph because it is the Edison that is out with the song and musical hits while they are hits,

because the same artists who make the shows a success make the Edison a success,

because on Edison Amberol Records you get all the verses of the songs you like—not just one verse and the chorus,

because the Edison has a smooth, frictionless sapphire reproducing point that never needs changing and that produces a tone quality not possible where a metallic needle is used, and

because the Edison permits of home record making—a kind of entertainment peculiarly its own and one that never loses its fascination.

Take home an Edison and you will have the best there is in entertainment in its best form.

Take Broadway home with you

Edison Standard Records
for November, 1910
U. S., 35c., Canada, 40c.

10436 Merry Maiden March — New York Military Band
10437 Nix on the Glow-Worm, Lena — Billy Murray
10438 That Beautiful Rag — Stella Mayhew and Billy Taylor
10439 I Wonder How the Old Folks Are at Home..............Will Oakland
10440 Highland Whiskey and Craig's Reel — William Craig
10441 I'd Love to, But I Won't, Bessie Wynn
10442 Softly Now the Light of Day — Anthony and Harrison
10443 Nobody Seems to Love Me Now — Joe Maxwell
10444 Angel Eyes........Premier Quartet
10445 Wood and Straw Gallop, Chas. Daab

Edison Amberol Records
for November, 1910
U. S., 50c., Canada, 65c.

540 Marche Tartare.........Sousa's Band
541 Red Wing.......F. H. Potter, Chorus and New York Military Band
542 For You, Bright Eyes — Miss Barbour and Mr. Anthony
543 Way Down in Cotton Town — Billy Murray and Chorus
544 Serenade (Schubert) — Venetian Instrumental Trio
545 Dear Little Shamrock...Marie Narelle
546 Comic Epitaphs...Golden and Hughes
547 Fantasy from "The Fortune Teller" — Victor Herbert and his Orchestra
548 Any Little Girl That's a Nice Little Girl Is the Right Little Girl for Me — Ada Jones and Chorus
549 O Morning Land..Stanley and Gillette
550 Lucy Anna Lou....Collins and Harlan
551 When the Autumn Turns the Forest Leaves to Gold......Manuel Romain
552 A Cowboy Romance — Len Spencer and Company
553 Duck Dance Medley....John Kimmble
554 My Heart Has Learned to Love You, Now Do Not Say Good-Bye — Joe Maxwell
555 Coronation and Doxology — Edison Mixed Quartet
556 The Fairest Rose Waltz....Chas. Daab
557 My Old Lady...........Will Oakland
558 Shipwreck and Rescue—Descriptive — Peerless Quartet
559 The Enterpriser March — New York Military Band

Go to the nearest dealer and hear the Edison Phonograph play Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

Edison Phonographs are sold at the same prices everywhere in the United States, **$15.00 to $200.**

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
4 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

FOR sale in partition, a grand estate of 480 acres, located in the world-famous fruit district of Southeast Missouri, on the Frisco Railroad. The Governor and the officers of the Horticultural Department of the State will testify to the great fruit value of this particular section. This property is highly improved with an orchard of 35,000 Elberta peach trees, 5 and 6 years old, and 1,500 apple trees, Yellow Transparent and Johnson varieties. The property is equipped with ample buildings and appurtenances; is capable of earning large dividends. Climate the finest in the United States. $23,000 cash will handle it, balance may run for long term 6 per cent Can be sold in two parcels if desired.

Have client who will join others in a syndicate to handle. Fullest investigation of the merits of this proposition invited. Correspondence solicited from principals only.

VANDEVENTER TRUST CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sleep Out-Doors In Your Own Room

This FREE Book Tells You How you may receive the benefits of out-of-door sleeping at all seasons—the face only coming in contact with the crisp, out-door air—the body enjoying all the comforts of a warm room, by using a

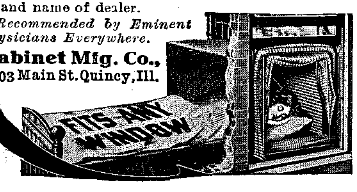
Walsh Window Tent

It is provided with both awning and screen to protect the sleeper from drafts, storms, cold or insects. It can be instantly adjusted to any window without using nails or screws to mar the woodwork. Every sleeping room should be equipped with one. At dealers generally—if not at yours, write for **free** book—**What Fresh Air Will Do** and name of dealer.

Recommended by Eminent Physicians Everywhere.

Cabinet Mfg. Co.,
303 Main St. Quincy, Ill.

Also Manufacturers of Superior Cabinets for Turkish and Vapor Baths



A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from* 704)

is so unusual in its scathing sarcasm and damning denunciation of every existing social type and institution, that it compels attention. There is no conciliation even toward the "gentle reader," to whom the author ascribes "curl-papers, caramels, and no brains."

Mr. Phillips tells the story of a successful financier and his wife of low origin—a social climber, and follows them from Passaic and happiness on $1,200 a year to Paris and misery on as many millions—a life of cold-blooded calculation and the suppression of every commendable human trait. We have a terrible arraignment of everything American, especially the American woman, and nothing escapes the vitriolic satire of the author.

The characters seem to be drawn merely to show the pitfalls of modern society—the society of the classes, however, not of the masses. The searchlight of investigation is thrown on the commercial quality of the international marriage and the American divorce laws.

It is a far cry from the silly gush of "White Magic" to this merciless analysis of present social conditions, but it shows that the author deplores existing evils and wants to make his readers think about them.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. The Crawshaw Brothers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 222. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Pyle, Howard. The Story of the Grail and the Passing of Arthur. 8vo, pp. 250. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

The tale of the Round Table has a strange attraction for all readers in these modern days of dreadnoughts and aeroplanes. The tendency of the fable as related by Mr. Howard Pyle is all toward what is noble, beautiful, and good, and the instincts of humanity are unchanged on these points through all political and industrial revolutions. Sir Thomas Malory has given to the remotest past of knighthood's chronicles an ever fresh, a perennial charm. We have nothing but praise for this, the fourth of "the books written and illustrated by Howard Pyle," to quote his publishers' announcement, and we hope that the whole series will find its way into every household where children and cultivated people desire good reading-matter.

Quiller-Couch, A. T. Lady Good-for-Nothing. 12mo, pp. 457. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

Radziwill, The Princess, Edited by. Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino. 8vo, pp. 349, 429, 350. 3 volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $9.

The present work is principally important for the personal account it gives of Prince de Talleyrand, celebrated as a statesman, a wit, and a practical arbiter of empire in Europe. This extraordinary man passed with equal power through the Revolution, the Republic, the Empire, and the restored monarchy. In 1788 he was bishop of Autun, the following year he was a member of the States-General. Subsequently he fled for refuge to America, from which country he returned in 1797, and as usual fell on his feet. He was made Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Directory and for eight years guided the foreign policy of France and finally convoked

For Nervous Disorders
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Especially recommended for the relief of nervous headache, exhaustion and insomnia.

the Senate that proclaimed the deposition of the first Napoleon.

The word memoirs in the sense used in the title means a diary. In these three volumes we have related in the first person the life and social experiences of a brilliant Frenchwoman who moved in the highest diplomatic circles in Paris and London during the days of Talleyrand and Wellington. The Duchesse de Dino was beautiful, to judge by her portrait in the frontispiece of the work, witty, and popular. She was a favorite of the astute French statesman then in London (1834), and in reference to the fact that he was excommunicated by the Pope and had renounced the priesthood, she tells the following story:

> "M. de Talleyrand told me yesterday that when he got rid of his priest's orders he felt an extraordinary desire to fight a duel. He spent two whole months diligently looking for a quarrel, and fixt on the Duc de Castries, who was both narrow-minded and hot-tempered, as the man most likely to gratify him. They were both members of the Club des Échecs, and one day when they were both there M. de Castries began to read aloud a pamphlet against the minority of the nobility. M. de Talleyrand thought he saw his chance, and requested M. de Castries to stop reading what was personally offensive to him. M. de Castries replied that at a club everybody might read or do what he pleased. "Very well," said M. de Talleyrand, and placing himself at a tric-trac table near M. de Castries, he scattered the pieces on it with so much noise as to drown entirely the voice of the reader. A quarrel seemed inevitable, and M. de Talleyrand was delighted, but M. de Castries only flushed and frowned, finished

(*Continued on page* 710)

COFFEE WAS IT

People Slowly Learn the Facts.

"All my life I have been such a slave to coffee that the very aroma of it was enough to set my nerves quivering. I kept gradually losing my health but I used to say 'nonsense, it don't hurt me.'

"Slowly I was forced to admit the truth, and the final result was that my whole nervous force was shattered.

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action and that frightened me. Finally my physician told me, about a year ago, that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again.

"I was in despair, for the very thought of the medicines I had tried so many times nauseated me. I thought of Postum, but could hardly bring myself to give up the coffee.

"Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was! Do you know I found it very easy to shift from coffee to Postum and not mind the change at all?

"Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better, and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew sound and steady. I slept well and felt strong and well-balanced all the time.

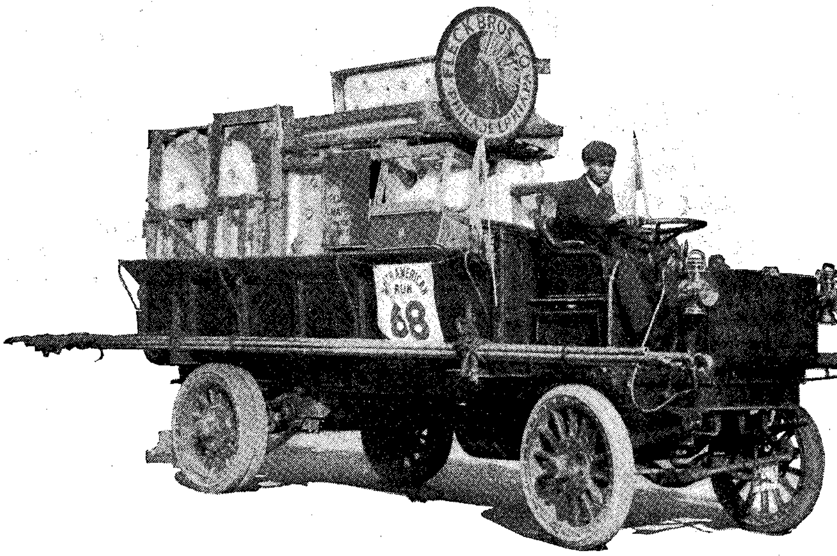
"Now I am completely cured, with the old nervousness and sickness all gone. In every way I am well once more."

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like a poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Trip was an endurance contest for motor trucks—a run of 120 miles from Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return. Sixty-nine trucks were entered in this contest, divided into classes according to capacity. Awards were made on low cost of operation per ton per mile for trucks finishing with a perfect score.



The Truck that won this contest was a Kelly (Frayer-Miller) Motor truck *operated by a private owner*—Fleck Bros. of Philadelphia. The operating cost was *7-10 of a cent* per ton per mile. *This was the lowest operating cost of any truck in any class in the entire contest.* Yet there was just 6-100 of a cent's difference in operating cost between this truck and the other Kelly Truck entered by the Kelly Motor Truck Company. How's that for uniformity of performance? Consider also that these two

Kelly (Frayer-Miller) Motor Trucks

were the lightest trucks in their class, yet each carried 1,000 pounds more load than any other truck in its division.

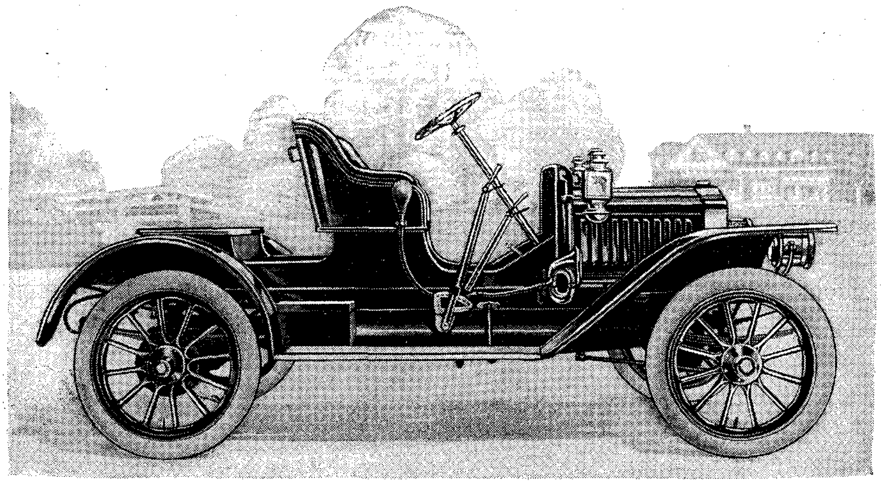
The Trophy awarded the Kelly Truck indicates its superiority in the matter of high efficiency and low cost of operation. This high efficiency and low operating cost are due chiefly to the famous *exclusive* Kelly (Frayer-Miller) Blower-Cooled Engine. *But* superiority in the matter of tire economy, repairs and general up-keep is due to the Kelly's clean-cut design, perfect balance and light weight in proportion to load capacity.

If your business requires the services of more than one two-horse truck, the Kelly Motor Truck will save and *make* money for you. It will do the work of three two-horse trucks—in many instances it is doing the work of three four-horse trucks, and at the operating expense of one two-horse truck. Your own teamsters can operate it.

Write us today for complete details of construction of Kelly Blower-Cooled Motor Trucks together with specific information as to just what they are doing for other men in your own line of business.

The Kelly Motor Truck Company, Springfield, Ohio

The First REAL COST-TEST



The Economy Car—Model Q-11, $900

4-Cylinder, 22 H. P. Runabout

Maxwell, $1\frac{8}{10}$ ce

PER PASSENGER MILE

Automobile

Expenses Stop when not in use

Based on 10-Mile Trip ***per Hour***

Gasoline	.12
Oil	.01
Grease	.00
Tires and Car Depreciation	.23
	.36
Cost per mile—2 persons	.03
Cost per mile—per person	.01

To operate an automobil the cost is based on gasolin at 20c a gallon; oil at 50 a gallon; grease, 12c a pound depreciation of tires, .023 mile; average cost of gaso line per mile, .0122 (figurin 16½ miles to the gallon and not including storag

A PUBLIC test of the Maxwell Car and a horse and buggy on the streets of New York and its suburbs, under actual conditions of traffic, has just been completed.

It Proves Beyond Dispute

That the automobile is an economy.

That motor car extravagance is voluntary and unnecessary.

That its pleasures are within the reach of men of moderate means.

That it is an indispensable factor in transportation and is a utility.

That it is an implement which, if properly employed, will increase the e ing power of man, conserve his time, extend his field and support his hand

That the automobile industry, practically unknown ten years ago, now the fourth greatest industry in the United States, is fully vindicated proven economically sound.

That the Maxwell Car is the standard of that industry—the effic economical, reliable, utility automobile, as near perfection as human intellig and human handiwork can make it.

MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPA

Day St., Tarrytown, N. Y. *Licensed under Selden Patent. Members A.L.*

UTOMOBILE *vs.* HORSE proves:

rse and Buggy 2½ cents
PER PASSENGER MILE

Horse and Buggy

Expenses Continue when not in use

Based on 10-Mile Trip *per Day*

lbs. hay	.095
quarts oats	.228
0 lbs. straw per month, daily pro rata	.05
orseshoeing—daily pro rata	.083
rease daily pro rata	.0002
epreciation	.062
ost per mile—	.5182
two persons	.05
ost per mile— per person	.025

To operate horse and buggy, ost is based on hay at $21.00 ton; oats at 60c a bushel; raw at $1.50 cwt.; horse-oeing, $2.50 per month; rease, 12c a month; depre-ation .005 a mile; stabling ot included.

THE TEST was conducted by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association in order that it might be in absolutely disinterested control. The committee appointed judges to attest its results.

The two vehicles ran for six hours each day over a predetermined route. The needs of each vehicle were supplied at roadside stores at current market prices.

A different route was covered each day in order to include all conditions of city and suburban traffic and all sorts of roads, from the densely congested districts of the city to infrequently traveled suburban roads.

The Results Attested by Its Judges

e automobile cost $^{68}/_{100}$ of a cent per passenger mile to operate.
e horse and buggy cost $1^{44}/_{100}$ of a cent per passenger mile.
e car covered 2½ times the distance traveled by the horse.
e car averaged $76^{3}/_{10}$ miles a day at a cost of $1.03.
e horse averaged $32^{9}/_{10}$ miles a day at a cost of 95 cents.
e car required 5½ gallons of gasoline and a pint of lubricant daily.
e horse needed 12 quarts of oats and 20 pounds of hay per day.
e other expenses—tire cost, upkeep and depreciation or similar charges brought the total cost e car up to $1^{8}/_{10}$ cents per passenger mile, as shown in the table above.
e other incident expenses of maintaining a horse and buggy brought its total cost up to 2½ per passenger mile as shown in the table above.

This is our answer to the charges made that the automobile is an extravagance. oves the automobile an economic factor that would save millions if the Maxwell everywhere substituted for the horse and buggy.

OF MAXWELLS TO DATE

Aug. 31, '10	35,479
ring Sept., '10	1,910
ells in use today	37,389

CH THE FIGURES GROW

Let us put the evidence before you. A postal will do. Just say, "*Mail books.*"

FACTORIES { **New Castle, Indiana** **Providence, R. I.** **Kingsland Point, N. Y.** **Tarrytown, N. Y.**

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!

We have to be wide awake!

Dare not offer freaks or old-fogy styles.

For our chief business is making and selling men's and boys' clothes, direct to New Yorkers in our own stores.

The clothes of wide-awake gentlemen.

At moderate prices.

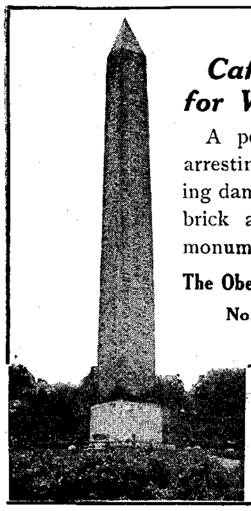
The clothes we wholesale to a few leading dealers are cut exactly as those for New York.

If you can't see them easily—write us.

Rogers Peet & Company

New York City

258 Broadway at Warren St. | 842 Broadway at 13th St. | 1302 Broadway at 34th St.



The Caffall Process for Waterproofing

A permanent means of arresting decay by keeping dampness out of stone, brick and other masonry, monuments, etc.

The Obelisk Waterproofing Co.

No. 1 Madison Ave.

N. Y. City

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE
Central Park, N. Y.
Treated by us in 1885

* See article in Literary Digest July 16th, 1910.

(*Continued from page* 707)

his reading, and left the club without saying anything. Probably for him M. de Talleyrand would not cease to be a priest."

In 1830 Louis-Philippe appointed Talleyrand Ambassador to London, and the arrangement of the Quadruple Alliance was his last achievement. His conciliatory policy was fully appreciated by the Duke of Wellington, then ex-Prime Minister, and we find the following passage in the memoirs for "London, May 23, 1832."

"The Duke of Wellington paid me a long visit yesterday. He told me that he was very sorry that M. de Talleyrand's personal circumstances had led him to leave England even for a time. . . . He was the only man who under any ministry was capable of preserving the solidarity of England and France."

The duke added that Talleyrand was "highly respected throughout the country, where the fact that he stood aloof from all intrigue was much appreciated."

This was at a time when Waterloo was still fresh in the memory of France and regarded by French patriots much as the people west of the Vosges for some years regarded Sedan —a standing challenger and provocation. Of the Prince's departure we read:

"M. de Talleyrand left London yesterday, probably never to return. That, at least, is what he said himself.

"There is always something solemn and particularly painful in doing a thing for the last time, in departure, in absence, in saying good-by, especially when one is eighty. I think he felt it, I know I felt it for him. . . . I said good-by to M. de Talleyrand with a heart-sinking as great as if I was not to see him again in four days, and I might well have said to him as I said to Madame de Lieven, 'I mourn my departure in yours.'"

She sailed in a "French packet" from Dover, to which town she was escorted by the Duke of Wellington. Three days after this entry in her diary she arrived at Paris, "to find M. de Talleyrand awaiting me."

People who know of a Talleyrand who is called a cynic in morals, an atheist in religion, in diplomacy an arch-deceiver, find him depicted by this intellectual and high-souled woman as humane, affectionate, and honorable. This is the prevailing impression conveyed by this fascinating work, which presents, moreover, a brilliant portrait-gallery of European political life as found in Paris and London. The stupidity of William IV., the duplicity of Brougham, who scoffed at the idea of honor in politics, the "common sense" of Wellington, who, "in his way, which is certainly not gushing," was "very friendly" to this author in his manner; the unpunctuality of Palmerston, and the way in which the French detested him, are all touched upon brightly and wittily, and anecdote after anecodote is related to light up a narration which gives evidence of the truth of what the Princess Radziwill declares of her grandmother, "Her personal charm, like her intellectual distinction, has rarely been equalled, but the moral fascination which she exercised on all who knew her is less well known. Intellect is a great source of strength, but nobility of soul is a greater, and it was assuredly this that helped the Duchess in many difficult passages of her history."

The bewildering number of more or less prominent and eminent people mentioned in these volumes are described in a concise dictionary of biography alphabetically arranged in an appendix. This is a great help in following the thread of the narrative.

Randall, J. Herman, and **Smith,** J. Gardner. The Unity of Religions, A Popular Discussion of Ancient and Modern Beliefs. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2 net.

Ransom, Fletcher C. My Policies in Jungleland. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 60. New York: Barse & Hopkins.

Raphael, Alice P. The Fulfilment. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.

This story deals with the familiar struggle between art and the heart. Unfortunately, the heroine in her first conflict seems to have no heart, and in the second, no art. The technic of the literary construction, however, is good enough to make the development of the story interesting. A young Russian—Vera Orloff—sets aside the obligation incurred by wifehood and motherhood, and leaves her rich but commonplace husband in order to pursue, in Paris, the study of art, for which she thinks she has great talent. Later, a strange fatality brings her son to Paris to study in the studio of the great Henri Forgère, who has married Vera, entirely ignorant of her past history. This situation brings out the contrast between "happy and loveless marriage," and the futility of taking destiny into one's own hands. Forgère leaves his wife when he learns of her deceit. The final chapter represents Vera, chastened by her experiences, conscious of her mistakes, and ready to accept the renunciation of her happiness as part of the retribution. For those who desire a happy ending, there is a hint of the ultimate return of Henri and a reconciliation.

Richardson, Henry Handel. The Getting of Wisdom. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Duffield & Co.

Rideout, Henry Miller. The Twisted Foot. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20 net.

Riis, Jacob A. Hero Tales of the Far North. Pp. 328. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1910. $1.35.

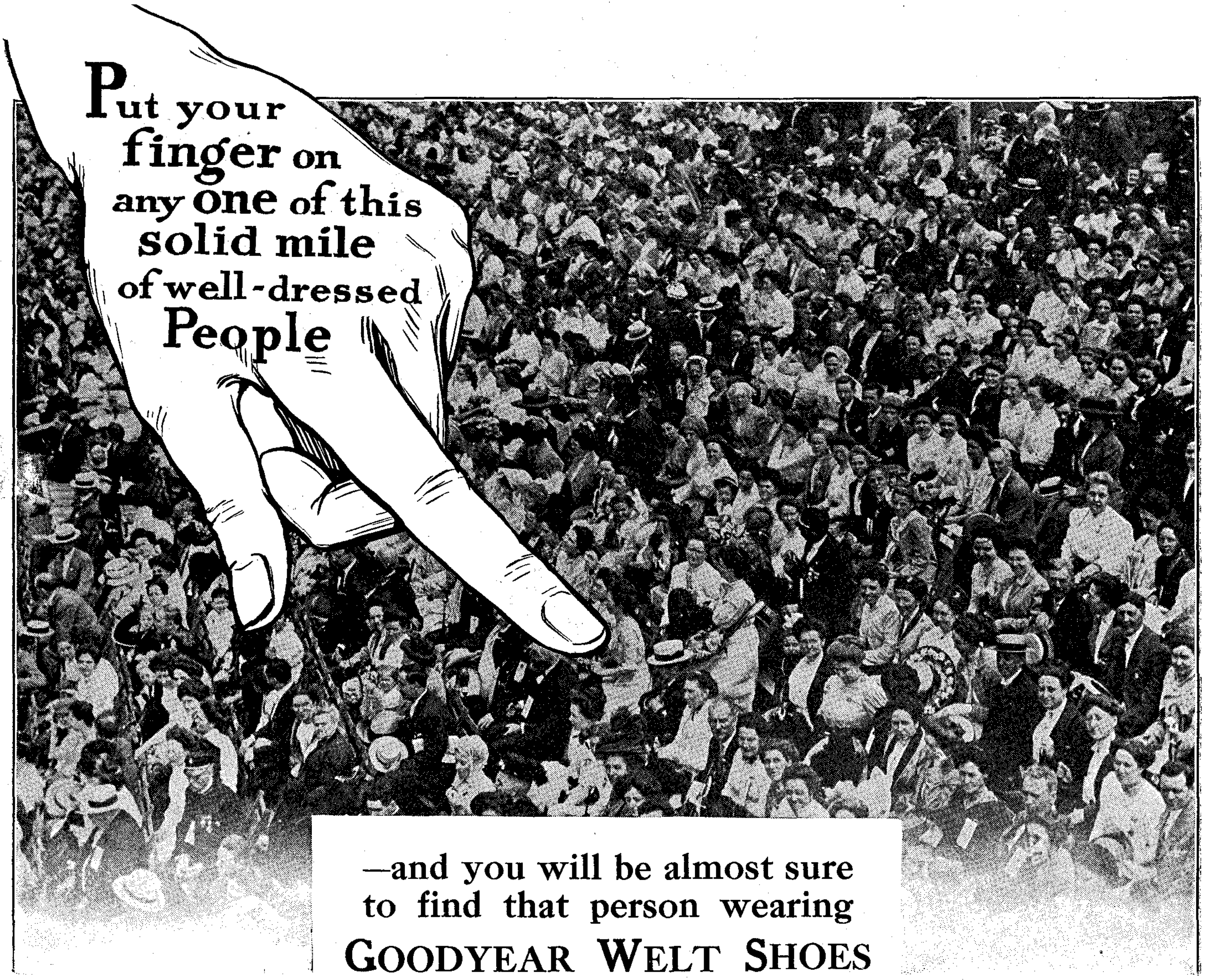
The charm of Mr. Riis's writing is potent, no matter what his subject and, in these tales, he finds ample opportunity for his versatile skill. Questioning the judgment that asks an immigrant what money he has in his pocket, rather than what he has in his soul and mind, he tells these stories of the heroes of northern blood,—Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish,—and counsels like story-telling for other nationalities in order "to help us all understand that we are kin in the things that really count and help us pull together, as we must if we are to make the most of our common country." The stories are related in fluent style, with a background of poetic description and sympathetic comprehension. You follow eagerly thrilling tales of war and conquest on land and sea. Names like Peder Tordenskjold, Hans Egede, King Valdemar, Christian IV., and Gustav Adolph gain new luster in these glowing accounts of achievement.

He pays a glowing tribute to Enrico Dalgas, "the Gifford Pinchot of Denmark," who was instrumental in reclaiming the desert heath, and especially to Niels Finsen, the discoverer of the efficacy of the blue or chemical rays of light in curing smallpox and lupus.

Rives, Amelie. Pan's Mountain. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Robinson, Edwin Arlington. The Town Down the River. 16mo, pp. 127. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

(*Continued on page* 712)


Put your finger on any one of this solid mile of well-dressed People
—and you will be almost sure to find that person wearing
GOODYEAR WELT SHOES

Nearly everybody who wears good shoes wears Goodyear Welts, because the Goodyear Welt System of Shoe Machinery is the basis of the whole great industry of modern shoe manufacture.

By the use of this machinery the art of shoe making has been transformed. Shoes that cost your parents and grandparents $12 to $20 are now better made by machinery, and sold to you for *one-third* that price.

The Goodyear method duplicates on machines the process of sewing shoes by hand. A thin and narrow strip of leather, called a welt, is sewed to the insole and upper, and the outsole is sewed to this welt, thus leaving the heavy stitches outside, where they cannot tantalize the foot.

The Goodyear system consists of a series of more than fifty costly machines, each as intricate as a watch, as true in beat and rhythm, delicate as eyesight, through which every shoe must pass in making.

The manufacturer is not obliged to buy them. He leases them on the royalty system, paying a trifling sum for each shoe made. The United Shoe Machinery Company takes care of the machines, and furnishes the manufacturer with facilities for keeping them in tip-top condition all the time. The manufacturer can give his whole attention to improving the quality of his shoe and making it economically. Thus, through the general use of the royalty system, good shoes have been brought within reach of the people, and those of modest means can now enjoy a comfort which only a little while ago belonged exclusively to wealth and fashion.

Ask the shoe-salesman if the shoes he offers you are GOODYEAR WELTS—and remember that no matter where they are sold, or under what name, every really good Welt shoe for man or woman is a

GOODYEAR WELT

The United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., has prepared an alphabetical list of all Goodyear Welt shoes sold under a special name or trade-mark. It will be mailed on request, without charge, and with it a book that describes the "Goodyear Welt" process in detail and pictures the marvelous machines employed.

(*Continued from page* 710)

Ryder, Arthur William. Women's Eyes. Being Verses translated from the Sanskrit. 16mo, pp. 100. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1 net.

Sabatini, Rafael. Arms and the Maid; or, Anthony Wilding. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Schaff-Herzog. The New Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Edited by S. M. Jackson, D.D., LL.D. Vol. VII. Liutprand–Moralities. Pp. 502. The Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The general aim and quality of this very worthy enterprise, which has now reached its seventh volume, have already been described in these columns in reviewing earlier volumes, and need not be further characterized. Suffice it to say that the same comprehensiveness, fairness, and thoroughness within brief compass which marked the previous volumes are conspicuous in this one also. There are many welcome biographical sketches, including a large number of men either still living or who have recently passed away. And what a variety! Luther and Moody, Mohammed and Martineau, Loisy and George Matheson, Marcus Aurelius and Henry Martyn. There are not many purely Biblical articles, but Matthew, Mark (by Julicher), Luke, and Malachi come in for treatment. Among great historical movements may be mentioned the Lollards, the Mennonites, the Methodists (an interesting and exhaustive article), Monasticism, the *Los von Rom* movement, and Modernism. Missions are not forgotten: there is a very comprehensive article on Missions to the Heathen, and another on the McAll Mission in France. The comprehensive spirit of the series is illustrated by the fact that there is an article on the Moabite Stone, with a full translation of the inscription. An admirable feature of the Encyclopedia is its historical treatment of the doctrinal and other questions, such as the Lord's Supper, the Mass, Marriage, so that one can readily trace the development and modification of a doctrine in its progress through the centuries. For example, there is a discussion of marriage in primitive times, in the New Testament, in the Primitive Church, in Luther's conception of it, etc. A useful feature of the Encyclopedia is the bibliography appended to most of the articles. This volume is as rich and instructive as any of its predecessors.

Scott, Leroy. The Shears of Destiny. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Serviss, Garrett P. Round the Year with the Stars—The Chief Beauties of the Starry Heavens as Seen with the Naked Eye. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Short, Josephine Helena. Ober-Ammergau. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 84. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Sichel, Walter Sterne—A Study. To which is added the "Journal of Eliza." Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 360. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

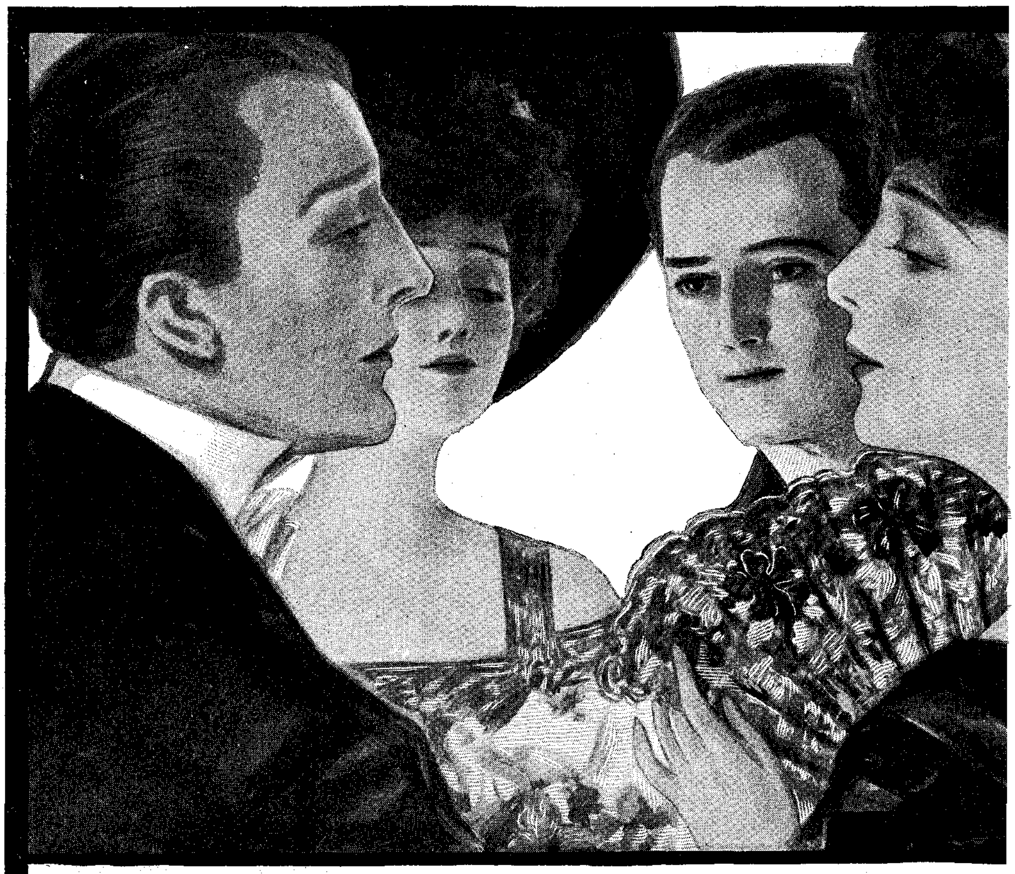
Sienkiewicz, Henryk. Whirlpools—A Novel of Modern Poland. Translated from the Polish by Max A. Drezmal. 12mo, pp. 390. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Sinclair, Bertrand W. The Land of Frozen Suns—A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Sinclair, Upton. Samuel the Seeker. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

Slocum, Charles Elihu. The Ohio Country between the Years 1783 and 1815. 8vo, pp. 321. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2

The lacunæ in the early history of this country are gradually being filled in by the labors of specialists and local chroniclers. The services which Stubbs and Greene have rendered for the Saxon and early Norman history of England are now being rendered by such men as Dr. Slocum for the history of the United States. That large district which



Woman is the great civilizer.
If it were not for her man would revert t
whiskers and carry a club.

Woman does much for the Gillette because it is he presence, her influence, that puts the emphasis on goo clothes, clean linen, and a clean shave.

She admires the clean, healthy skin of the man wh uses a Gillette. She does not approve the ladylik massage-finish of the tonsorial artist. The massage appearance ceased to be "class" largely because she said so

There is something fine and wholesome about th Gillette shave. It does not reek of violet water an pomades.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 28 W. Second Street, Bosto
New York, Times Building Chicago, Stock Exchange Building Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., Londo
Eastern Office, Shanghai, China Canadian Office, 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal

Where Money Earns Most
Your Savings Will Grow
Faster in the West

5% 6% 7%

Idaho is developing along solid, substantial lines more rapidly than any other section. Our opportunities for lending money profitably are unsurpassed.

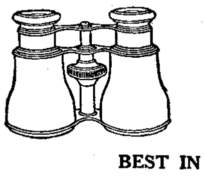
We Pay 5%, 6%, or 7%
on our class "C" Savings Certificates, according to length of time savings remain with us.

Any Amounts, $25 to $5,000

Withdrawal privileges. We invite your patronage. Investigate our plan insuring **absolute security** for your savings. Address inquiry today. (2)

Union Savings Building & Trust Co.
Department B 1107 Main St., Boise, Idaho.

LEMAIRI
OPERA GLASSES



LEMAIRF
Field Glasses
BEST IN THE WORLD
Used in the Army and Nav

The use of the Gillette has a decidedly good effect on the skin. It gives a healthy look that suggests the outdoor rather than the indoor man.

Then think of the comfort—the convenience—the morning shave in less time than the morning dip.

A million men will buy Gillettes this year. Now is the time to get yours.

Standard Set with twelve double-edge blades, $5.00. Regular box of 12 blades, $1.00; carton of 6 blades, 50c.

King C Gillette

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 28 W. Second Street, Boston
Factories: Boston, Montreal, Leicester, Berlin, Paris

ON'T FLOOD
OUR MAGNETO

I. Never use mineral oil. All cylinder oils are min- hey gum-clog bearings. Magneto and commutator advise using "light oil like that used on sewing machines, guns, etc." 3 in One is the best selling lubricant on earth for sewing machines and guns.

3 in One *can't* gum or dry out or clog the most sensitive bearing of *any* type of High Tension or Low Tension Magneto. It cleans and polishes all varnished and nickeled surfaces. Prevents tarnish on brass parts. 8 oz. bottle, 50 cts.; 3 oz., 25 cts. Trial Size, 10 cts. FREE SAMPLE and special Magneto Bulletin. Write for both today.

3 IN ONE OIL CO. 18 Broadway New York

An Economical Home Water Works
RUNNING WATER
When and Where You Want It

For your country home, dairy, farm, garden or lawn. Water pumped from nearby stream, pond or spring without expense for power. Low in cost; high in efficiency. No trouble, no repairs, water raised 30 feet for every foot of fall. You are assured of entire satisfaction with every

FOSTER HIGH DUTY RAM

Thousands used. All highly endorsed. Pumps water day and night automatically in any quantity to any height. When once installed, expense ends. No attention or expense to maintain. Book of important information and helpful suggestions free.

Power Specialty Company, 2140 Trinity Bldg., New York

this writer styles the "Ohio country" played a part in the history of American development and American civilization, which has not hitherto been adequately represented and communicated to the public. In fact the history of the American conquest of this country has never before now been properly written. The disproportionate account of incident, personages, and events which is generally put into the hands of school children, and even mature boys and girls, under the name of "American History" will have to be revised. The labors of Dr. Slocum and his school point to a time when such a sane and dispassionate revision will be possible. He deals in the present volume with the military movements which, on two occasions, saved to the United States the territories west of the Alleghany Mountains. Immediately after the Revolutionary War the British still retained possession of a large portion of this territory, which, Dr. Slocum has learned, they strove to retain in spite of treaty provisions. The story is an exciting one and reflects little credit on the subjects of King George.

Snedden, David. The Problem of Vocational Education. 16mo, pp. 81. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents.

Snider, Denton J. A Writer of Books in his Genesis. Written for and dedicated to his pupil-friends reaching back in a line of Fifty Years. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 668. St. Louis: Sigma Publishing Co.

Snowden, James H. The World a Spiritual System. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Stein, Grace Maxine. Glimpses Around the World, Through the Eyes of a Young American. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 481. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $2 net.

Stephenson, Gilbert Thomas. Race Distinctions in American Law. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Stevenson, Burton E. A Guide to Biography for Young Readers. American Men of Mind. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

Strong, Josiah. My Religion in Everyday Life. 16mo, pp. 61. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. 50 cents.

Surface, G. T. The Story of Sugar. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

The history of the sugar industry is told with clearness and completeness by Professor Surface in this concise volume. A historical account of the sugar cane is followed by a chapter on sugar as it appears in various products of nature, and as a food. The commercial side of the sugar industry is next considered as it has been developed in Europe and the United States. A chart of the cane and sugar-beet belts is appended. The book is full of information, much of it new to the general public, and is as interesting as a romance.

Taft, William Howard. Presidential Addresses and State Papers. 12mo, pp. 612. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.80 net.

Tanner, Amy E. Studies in Spiritism. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

Taylor, G. R. S. Leaders of Socialism Past and Present. 16mo, pp. 125. New York: Duffield & Co.

Testament and Psalms. American Standard Version. 12mo, pp. 559–196. Thomas Nelson & Sons. New York: 55 cents to $5.

The large, clear type and small size of this handsome edition of the Testament and Psalms will appeal to many readers. The lines run across the entire page, and the paper is the thin India kind that compresses the 750 pages or so into a thickness of five-eighths of an inch. It makes Bible-reading easy and attractive, and should be warmly commended in a day when people seem to need such inducements more than they used to.

"Standard"
Guaranteed Baths and Lavatories

You cannot give too much thought to the sanitary condition of your bathroom. It is of vital importance to every member of your family. IT CONCERNS THEIR HEALTH.

As a guide to prospective purchasers of bathroom fixtures—to eliminate uncertainty about their sanitary worth—to make you certain that your investment will yield a lifetime of service—a guarantee label is placed on every **"Standard"** Fixture. You should look for this **"Standard"** label. Its presence is a safeguard against future dissatisfaction. It is there for your protection.

All genuine **"Standard"** fixtures for bathroom, kitchen and laundry are identified by the Green and Gold Label with one exception. There are two classes of our Guaranteed Baths; the Green and Gold Label Bath, and the Red and Black Label Bath. The Green and Gold Label Bath is *triple enameled. It is guaranteed for* five years. The Red and Black Label Bath is double enameled. It is guaranteed for two years.

If you would avoid dissatisfaction and expense, install a guaranteed fixture—either the Green and Gold Label Bath, or the Red and Black Label Bath according to the price you wish to pay. Guard against substitutes trading on our name and reputation. They must have the **"Standard"** guarantee label *to be our make.* All fixtures purporting to be **"Standard"** are spurious *unless they bear our guarantee label.*

Send for your copy of our beautiful new book "Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom. Many model rooms are illustrated costing from $78 to $600. This valuable book is sent for 6c. postage.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Dept. 35 Pittsburg, Pa.

Offices and Showrooms: New York: 35-37 W. 31st.; Chicago: 415 Ashland Block; Philadelphia: 1128 Walnut St.; Toronto, Can.: 59 Richmond St. E.; Pittsburg: 949 Penn Ave.; St. Louis: 100-2 N. Fourth St.; New Orleans: Cor. Baronne and St. Joseph Sts.; Montreal, Can.: 215 Coristine Bldg.; Boston: John Hancock Bldg.; Louisville: 319-23 W. Main St.; Cleveland: 648-652 Huron Road, S. E.; London, E. C.: 59 Holborn Viaduct; Houston, Tex.: Preston and Smith Streets; San Francisco: 1303-4 Metropolis Bank Building.

SIX PER CENT SECURED CERTIFICATES

Our Secured Certificates are safeguarded by the same security that insurance companies, savings banks and trust companies require, namely, First Mortgages on improved real estate. These Certificates are also guaranteed by the Capital and Surplus of the Company amounting to $400,000.00. Interest at the rate of 6% per annum is payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually, as the investor may desire.

Write for booklet "F," which explains fully.

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
F. E. McGURRIN-PRES. EST. 1886

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

My three thousand styles of electric lighting glass are the result of over thirty years' experience in working out difficult lighting problems.

I make a special globe or shade for every lighting effect, just as I make a special lamp-chimney for every burner.

My lamp-chimneys are made of Macbeth "Pearl Glass" and bear my name. They make the lamp do its best. My Index shows the right chimney for every lamp. Free.

MACBETH
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. Pittsburgh

Thomson, J. Arthur. Darwinism and Human Life. The South African Lectures for 1909. 8vo, pp. 245. Cloth. Photogravure portrait of Darwin. Henry Holt, 1910.

This is an admirable example of science "popularized," that is, made comprehensible and indicative of broad results, yet without loss of accuracy. Professor Thomson is one of the best known of British zoologists and teachers, and writes with a constant temptation to humor which safely buoys him and the reader over what might otherwise be tedious paragraphs. These lectures supply attractively, then, the sort of information which every man who wishes to be well informed may be supposed to need—a sketch, up-to-date, of what the half-century since Darwin startled the world with his stimulating thesis has brought forth of gain or loss or modification of the doctrine of organic evolution by natural selection. One has heard of Weissman and Galton; of Neo-Darwinians and Neo-Lamarckians; of Mendelism, Die Mutations-theorie, and what-not; and desires to know what has been the net result of fifty years of discussion and investigation. It was in view of this demand that Mr. Thomson sketched his lectures and has published the book. He has well succeeded; and to the young man who would like a general sketch of what "Darwinism" means, or to the older reader who desires to know its modern status, the book may be equally recommended.

Tileston, Mary Wilder. The Child's Harvest of Verse. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Trafton, Gilbert H. Methods of Attracting Birds. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 172. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

A little book discussing all sorts of expedients by which birds may be induced to come and settle in our villages, farms, and dooryards. The advice is most excellent, is illustrated by pictures and tables, and should be put into practise by societies as well as individuals.

Vachell, Horace Annesley. The Other Side. Pp. 359. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. George H. Doran Company. 1910. $1.20 net.

There are many phases to Mr. Vachell's new book. We are touched first by the human element of the heart story and then by the supernatural, psychic force that seems to underlie the development of the plot. The hero, *David Archdale*, is a musical genius and we follow him with interest from his happy marriage and the inspiration of creative composition, through stages of unrest as he descends from the oratorio, child of his soul, to the comic opera, the commercial child of popular taste.

There is much power and force in the telling of the story and daring originality in its theme, but the author makes good use of his material and causes every chord of the heart to vibrate with sympathy.

The character delineation is good, especially that of David's adopted father and of his father-in-law—Louis Pignerol—who preaches the doctrine of happiness and reincarnation. Be "happy," he says, "you can hardly help being good," and "happiness is as contagious as influenza, probably more so." After the death of his beloved Mary, David neglects his daughter Mollie until his death, or reported death by automobile accident, when his soul, having sojourned for a time on the "other side," returns to his crippled body long enough to root the "weeds" from Mollie's soul.

At first he misunderstands his mission and tries to recreate his masterpiece, but there comes at last full comprehension and final triumph which are described with great delicacy and pathos in the closing chapters.

Ward, Herbert. A Voice from the Congo, Comprizing Stories, Anecdotes, and Descriptive Notes. *Illustrations.* 8vo, pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Waters, Mary E. Flamsted Quarries. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 493. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Watson, William. Sable and Purple—With other Poems. 12mo, pp. 48. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25 net.

Watts, Mary S. Nathan Burke. Pp. 628. New York: 1910. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

It is difficult to say just where this chronicle of Nathan Burke's life fails of greatness. There is no lack of carefully accumulated material. Mrs. Watts has faithfully described the progressive condition of a section of country in the time of the Mexican War. The types of character depicted are mostly Ohioan and well drawn, but there is a lack of concentration, a tendency to be too diffuse, that mars slightly an otherwise well-written book. Nathan's development, from the untaught backwoodsman to the famous general and lawyer, seems very consistent, but it would have been more satisfactory if he had been sometimes a little less modest and self-effacing.

Had he been able to guard Nance Darnell more, in accordance with his promise to her father, or had he resented Mrs. Ducey's patronizing superficiality and Georgie's spineless arrogance, it would have made him a more convincing and human character.

"Little Francie's" constant devotion and immovable faith give the book charm and make up for any weak threads in the narrative.

Whiting, Lillian. Louise Chandler Moulton. 8vo, pp. 294. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $1.50 net.

Mrs. Moulton is admittedly reckoned in the first rank of women poets in America. It may be her naturalness, her unaffectedness, her technique that give her this preeminence. She had a mastery over the intricacy of the sonnet which is generally supposed to be a masculine qualification. Her personality was charming and she was no morbid mournful victim of the Parnassian inspiration. This must ever remain her greatest attraction to those who love poetry as the interpretation of life. Robert Browning confest that he closed a book of her poems "with the music in his ears and flowers before his eyes." Her poetry was all music and flowers and her friend Lillian Whiting has done the public a service in publishing this memoir of her, including some of her letters, extracts from her diaries, as well as the letters of her friends and those who admired her genius. Lillian Whiting, author and editor, has done her work with skill, taste, and sympathy. There are fourteen photographic reproductions and facsimiles.

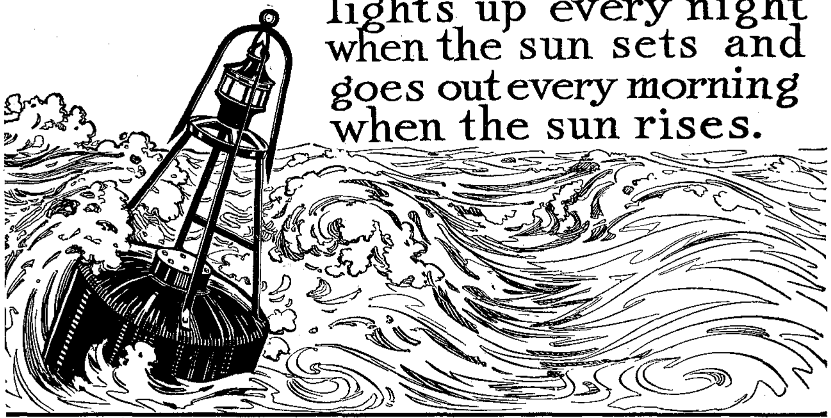
Wilde, Oscar. The Ballad of Reading Gaol. 16mo, pp. 37. New York: Duffield & Co.

Wood, Eric. Famous Voyages of the Great Discoverers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Homemade.—MILDRED—"Papa, I am going to make mama one of those three-dollar center-pieces that the *Woman's Home Jabber* says can be made at home for seventy-five cents."

PAPA (remembering past years)—"Certainly, dear! Here's ten dollars. That ought to be enough to cover the expense."—*Puck.*

This Acetylene Buoy



lights up every night when the sun sets and goes out every morning when the sun rises.

And this it does automatically for two consecutive years without being touched by human hands

Once in two years it must be filled with the crushed stone known as "Union Carbide"—the little Acetylene Light machine inside does the rest.

The lives of thousands of seamen actually depend upon its perfect working, and hundreds of these wonderful machines now light the way along the Yukon, the channels of the Great Lakes and the wild coasts of Labrador and Alaska.

Obviously, these light machines would not be used for such a purpose unless the Canadian and United States governments considered them absolutely infallible.

* * *

And with such evidence of perfection, it is easy to understand why there are 185,000 Acetylene machines now furnishing light for as many country homes.

Like the machines in the light buoys, these country home machines are also automatic—you simply feed them oftener. Once a month you dump in plain water and a few pounds of "Union Carbide." All the rest you leave to the little machine.

With this slight attention, it supplies genuine Acetylene Gas to handsome chandeliers located in every room in the house and to bracket lights on the porches and throughout all the barns and outbuildings.

Every light can be fixed to ignite with the pull of a chain—no matches required. The fixtures being permanently attached, cannot tip over like lamps and lanterns.

"Union Carbide" won't burn and can't explode. The gas is so nearly harmless to breathe you could sleep all night without danger in a room with an open burner.

* * *

On account of these safety features the engineers of the National Board of Insurance Underwriters have pronounced modern Acetylene safer than illuminants it is displacing, and most of the 185,000 machines in use are installed in cellars and outbuildings with approval of the same board.

It's a city convenience brought to the country—it keeps the children home, encourages study and enables the men folks to do chores after dark in comfort and safety.

Wouldn't you like to know how little it will cost you to join the 185,000 other country families now making this wonderful light for themselves?

* * *

Just write us how many rooms you have and how large your place is, and we will send you free estimate and our booklets telling all about the light and how Cornell University has used it to grow plants, same as sunlight.

Just address Union Carbide Sales Co., 157 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Dept. S-37.

CALOX
THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

Mixed with water Calox forms peroxide of hydrogen, the only known substance that will whiten the teeth without injury.

Dentists advise its use. Physicians prescribe it.

All Druggists, 25 cents

Sample and booklet free on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, NEW YORK

These trade-mark criss-cross lines on every package
GLUTEN FLOUR DIET FOR DIABETICS
and cases of
Kidney and Liver Troubles, Rheumatism, Obesity
and ills arising from excess of Uric Acid
Rich in Protein. Ask your physician. Leading grocers.
For booklet or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

TOYS OF STONE. Marvelous Toys, Beautiful Toys that last forever. Fascinate, educate young and old. **Wonderful Dr. Richter's Anchor Blocks** The toy that teaches. Learn how to educate your child while it plays. Get our Beautiful **Free Book** of color designs and all particulars **Free.** Inquire of dealer or send today for **Free** Book of designs to **F. AD. RICHTER & CO.** (of Rudolstadt, Germany.) American office, 215 Pearl St., Dept, 4037, New York City.

An Automobile Sensation

SAVES ALL SHOW ROOM EXPENSE ALL EXCESSIVE ADVERTISING

CLUB CAR CO. OF AMERICA TRADE MARK

SAVES ALL SELLING COMMISSION ALL RACING EXPENSES

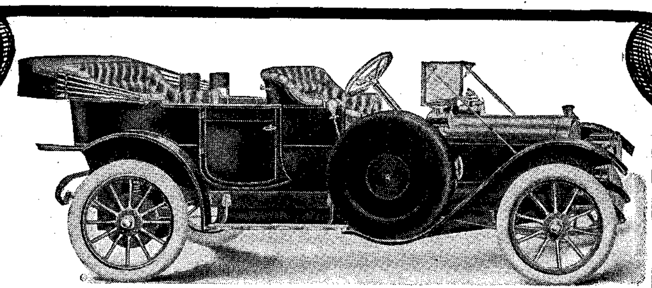
THE Club Car Company of America enables you to own an automobile of the highest type for *little more* than the *actual cost* of its construction—complete in every detail and fully equipped—a car that you will be proud of—a car that is surpassed by no other make at any price—a car that is finished in accordance with your own individual taste—built for you and delivered to you first hand. You cannot duplicate the Club Car for less than 25% to 35% additional cost—a cost that you are taxed for by the manufacturers in order to pay for the many unnecessary and extravagant sales commissions, advertising expenses, etc.—all of which are entirely eliminated by the CLUB CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA—an organization that has but one purpose in view—to build for its members a car De Luxe and sell it to them at a price based on sound business principles.

Why and how this organization can offer such inducements to its members is very simple—a number of prominent automobilists and experts of New York and other cities have clubbed together for the purpose of building their own cars in order to save all of the extra selling cost of the manufacturer. This plan has proved a success and now automobilists in all parts of the world may enjoy these privileges and have their cars delivered to them direct.

☞ *The Prospectus tells you some mighty interesting things about the Club Car and Club Car Plan—Send for it to-day.*

THE CLUB CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA
Metropolitan Life Tower, New York

The highest type Cars Complete Equipment



Club Touring Car—Seven Passenger, four-Cylinder, forty-fifty horse power, with complete equipment, priced exclusively to members, $3,000

Delivered direct to purchaser Saving 25 to 35%

"N F 10" Shoe Laces
Guaranteed 6 months 10 cents per pair
The shoe laces for you

The strongest, neatest, most durable laces ever made for high shoes—

"N F 10" Shoe Laces

Stand a strain of 200 lbs. to the foot without breaking. Tipped with patented fast-color tips that won't come off.

Guaranteed 6 months

10 cents per pair in black or tan—four lengths for men's and women's high shoes. At all shoe, dry-goods and men's furnishing stores. If your dealer hasn't them, don't take a substitute—send 10 cents to us. Write for booklet showing complete line.

Nufashond Shoe Lace Co.,
Dept E, Reading, Pa.

Makers of the famous Nufashond Silk Oxford Laces and Corset Laces

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A WOMAN AT THE CUP-RACE

THE impressions of a woman at the Vanderbilt Cup Race, as related by Virginia Tyler Hudson in the New York *Globe*, serve to point out in a most graphic fashion the incentives for entering the race, and the deplorable and altogether useless sacrifice of life and limb, as well as the uncertain security of the spectators. We read:

The hint of the rising sun, seen through the overhanging cloud of dust and thin, vapory Long Island fog, fought its way in uncertain, streaky lights over the battlefield of the Vanderbilt Cup race-course. Just before time for the sun to burst through its gray fog bonds there came the lull that for no apparent reason always precedes the carnage of the battle imminent.

Blear-eyed men and women, with drab drawn skin, blinking eyes grown accustomed only to the Juggernaut shapes of automobile menaces through a long night and to the flickering red glare of bonfires, sentinels, along the line of battle, stood up in the sudden hush and strained bloodshot vision toward the starting-point of the race.

A single, snorting, panting car, and bent low at its wheel a figure whose eyes burned eerie through the grotesque mask of leather and mica, whirred up to the start and stood quivering, leaping, blowing out long thin tongues of flame in grimacing menace toward the little group of millionaires, "officials," who shrunk shyly aside at the snort of the impatient Juggernaut. It was the car of the millionare who dared—and the thing of flesh and blood inside the enveloping leather was the millionaire himself, "amateur" Spencer Wishart, the only one of them all who would himself risk his life on a reasonless battlefield.

Soon smudges of red and yellow and gray, and a taunting whirr of mechanism, a burst of blue flame from death-intent inanimate things, showed other cars breaking through the before-battle lull. A few violet and pink streaks fell across the green fields, the long twisting ribbon of oil-blackened motor road touching the shine of long rows of pleasure-hunting cars into tints and shapes of beetles. A little trembling man in a checked knickerbocker suit with deer-skin (real) yokes on his coat and a green ribbon around his arm, stept a heroic distance into the road and waved a flag. A driver of a car threw up his hands with theatrical design, grasped his wheel, his engine screamed and threw a tiny tongue of flame into the very face of the man with the flag—leaped ahead.

The first shot was fired. Another car and another, in seconds' duration followed. The great Vanderbilt Cup Race was on! The soldiers had gone to their deaths—or renown. The crowd cheered with dust-choked throats and devitalized enthusiasm—and the general sank into a seat in his box to hear first reports.

"The more that clear-sightedness and intellectual influence upon the course of a battle is demanded of a general," says Von der Goltz, "the more he must keep himself out of serious danger to life and limb."

He did. It certainly took more than a modicum of clear-sightedness to persuade more than twoscore of men to risk their lives in the battle of the Vanderbilt Cup Race. It took intellectuality to cope with carping critics who later might rise to question such risk in the name of sport. It was meet, then, that the general should not himself drive a racing-car to death—or renown—but that he follow the best military discipline in watching—"a good ten miles in the rear."

The cars whizzed by—their gallant blues and yellows and reds a uniform gray in the seventy-mile pace set. They were the little flies lured to their destruction by the sugar sprinkled with a lavish hand.

This was the first simile of which I thought. Have you seen a housewife spread out her fly-paper and, to make it more alluring, sprinkle sugar over the deadly surface? That was what I thought when I looked at the men whirling along the greasy motor path. . . .

The men in the repair trenches—the paper- and box-strewn trenches—watched with eager eyes as each car whizzed by without flying distress signals, and at each recurrence breathed deep sighs of relief. Would they come back?

I saw one car stop before them. The boy driver at the wheel lifted up his mask. Ages old was his face—the cheeks that sagged and drew long strained lines of pain about his young mouth. The eyes burned with an unholy fire. Did the general who gazed, too, think for a moment what that boy's mother would have felt could she have seen his face then? Did he or his smug friends know that he had a mother, even—that he was truly a living human being, instead of a part of his machine? What matter? Society must be amused—and if society is sated with every other emotion—if nothing will bring a thrill to its breast save human suffering and death—

The writer tells of seeing Chevrolet and Miller whirl up to the trenches and stop. A groan escaped from the crowd who had watched their dare-devil flight for miles. Only valuable seconds lost it was to them—nothing more.

Chevrolet lifted a bottle to his lips with a nod to the cheering crowd—stimulant was as necessary to him as to the blear-eyed men who hoarded the last drops in their flasks for the thrill of the moment of finish. Miller was doing something to the car. I saw him, lithe, active, virile—a big man in his full-blown strength of body, his courage undoubted, undaunted. His face was streaked with grease and dust. He threw up his head a moment—I could see him only a few feet away—he laughed, waved his hand to the cheering multitude, gave one leap into the car, which bounded away before he had seated himself—and they were out of sight.

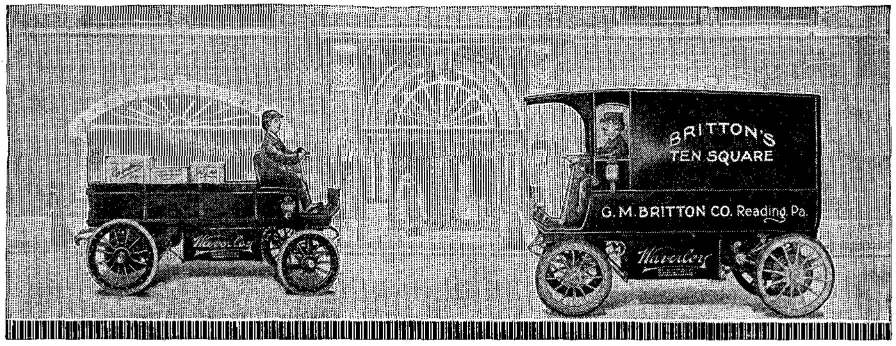
Ten, fifteen, twenty minutes were gone. The Buick car and Chevrolet and Miller had not flashed by the grandstand.

"Where is the Buick?" was the anxious query.

Where, indeed? It lay, a scrap-heap, by the side of the road at Westfield, with the splintered fragments of a sight-seeing car it had ript in two to keep it company. Five minutes after I had seen Miller in all his strength and courage wave his grease-grimed hand gaily at us watching him (they told me afterward), all that was left of him was carried into a darkened parlor of a little country home, his mangled body laid beneath a homely motto such as is found in old-fashioned homes.

"I am taken unto Thee, my Father, to my bright and everlasting home."

"Too bad!" sighed the general when he



Maintenance Cost Guaranteed

On Waverley Motor Trucks

You know, before you buy the vehicle, just how much it is going to cost to run.

For a maintenance contract may be made with our dealers at a certain figure—varying of course with the size of the truck.

These maintenance contracts are already in operation in Indianapolis and we have made arrangements with dealers in many places to furnish them.

If your business involves the uses of delivery wagons making from ten to fifty miles a day, write us. For within that field the electric truck is far the most economical method of delivery.

Waverley
ELECTRIC
MOTOR TRUCKS

If motor delivery, in our judgment, is not suited to your business we will tell you so frankly. For one reason why the use of motor trucks is not more general today is that they have been sold indiscriminately, without regard to the needs of the individual merchant.

When you write us we will give you detailed figures, *applicable to your own business,* about cost. We will tell you exactly the figure per month at which you can contract to maintain the truck.

Then compare these figures with your present delivery charges, item by item. If the saving justifies the investment, you'll want a Waverley. If it doesn't you won't—and we wouldn't sell you one if you did.

Give us some of the particulars about your business when writing, so that we can answer intelligently. We make different types of Waverley trucks for different business needs.

But write today; for if you *can* use a motor truck the saving will be so big it's worth going after in a hurry.

The Waverley Company

258 S. EAST STREET INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE **BLAISDELL**

Colored Crayon Paper Pencil

whose quality, convenience and usefulness revolutionizes office system and pencil making. A color assigned a department traces errors to those who made them. Nine colors.

To sharpen, nick the paper and pull.

Any Two Pencils Sent Postpaid

On receipt of ten cents we mail two best quality pencils, crayon, graphite, photo retouching, china, metal marking, copying, etc. State color, or for purpose used. Address

THE BLAISDELL PAPER PENCIL CO.,
4409 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

"TWIN GRIP"

PAPER FASTENER

Holds **top, bottom** and **middle** papers with unfailing security—yet is easily detached.

Five Sizes
Free Samples on Request

The DeLong Hook & Eye Co.
Philadelphia

BAYSIDE, L.I., Aug. 2, 1910

Gentlemen: Since purchasing my first Ostermoor Mattress of you, **sixteen years ago**, I have bought several others and have recommended them widely.

There is no doubt that the Ostermoor is the most uniquely comfortable mattress ever made. My sixteen year old mattress is still in service without renovation of any kind and is certainly good for sixteen years more.

WILLIAM H. JOHNS.

16 Years Here

"Built—not Stuffed"

Ostermoor $15.

On Land and Sea Supreme for Over Half a Century

IT is a conspicuous fact that there are many imitations of the Ostermoor Mattress, and of Ostermoor advertising, but *not one* of them imitates Ostermoor by **offering proof of service.**

They can't do it! They haven't the service back of their goods to show. We defy any other mattress maker, regardless of name, material or price, to show letters from users attesting that after fifteen to fifty years' service their mattresses are as comfortable as when new.

Think of this when you buy a mattress, especially if you are shown an imitation which is said to be "as good as Ostermoor."

Think how much better it is to get a mattress that is built for everlasting service and comfort, instead of simply stuffed, and likely to develop soon into a mass of sleep-disturbing lumps and bumps.

Ostermoor is the cleanest, most sanitary, most comfortable of all mattresses. It is dustless, germ proof, vermin proof, proof against odors and dampness. It never needs remaking or renovating, except an occasional sun bath.

From the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club

NEW YORK June 20, 1910.

Gentlemen:

Ostermoor Mattresses and Cushions have always given me entire satisfaction in every respect, and proved all you claimed them to be.

Their use throughout my yacht *Aloha* was such a comfort and pleasure, and we found them so much better than the very best of hair, we would use nothing else but Ostermoor Cushions throughout, and Ostermoor Mattresses in all the staterooms of the new *Aloha.*

Very truly yours,
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES,

Send for our
144-PAGE BOOK AND SAMPLES FREE

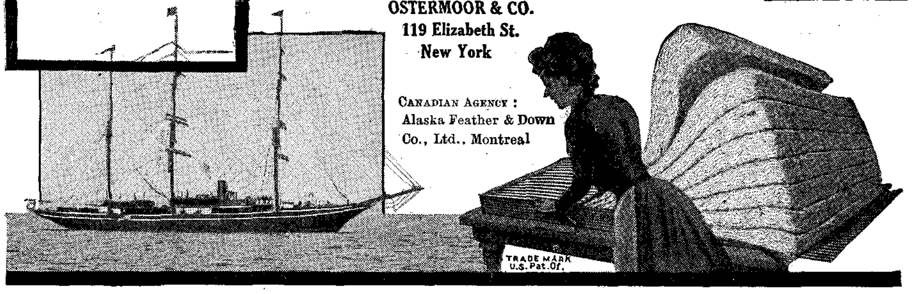
The Ostermoor is not for sale generally, but there's an Ostermoor dealer in most places, the livest merchant in town. Write us and we'll send his name. We will ship you a mattress by express, prepaid, same day your check is received, where we have no dealer in town or he has none in stock. Thirty nights' free trial granted. Money back if wanted.

Get the genuine Ostermoor; **the trade-mark on the end** is your guarantee.

MATTRESSES COST
Express Prepaid
Best blue and white ticking
4'6" wide 45 lbs $15.
In two parts 50c extra
Dust-proof, satin-finish ticking, $1.50 more
Mercerized French Art Twills, $3.00 more

OSTERMOOR & CO.
119 Elizabeth St.
New York

CANADIAN AGENCY:
Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal



Published Oct. 18

How to Develop Self-Confidence In Speech and Manner

By Grenville Kleiser, author of "How to Speak in Public," etc.

Are You one of the thousands of persons who, for want of self-confidence, are "held in physical and mental bondage?"—Do you shrink from asserting yourself?—Do you feel *nervous qualms* and *cold chills* when it is time to "say your say"?—at the social affair—in the lodge—on the platform—or when you talk with your superiors or seniors in business life? Many persons realize only a small part of their abilities because they *so* distrust themselves. Chapters in this book deal with methods for correcting self-consciousness—with manners as a power in the making of men—with the value of a cultivated and agreeable voice—with confidence in society and business—with *finding oneself*—with the physical man, with will-power, self-culture, etc. *Mr. Kleiser here prescribes a definite plan for systematically developing a high type of manly self-confidence.*

Cloth, $1.25 net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME $1.00
IN CORRECT SCRIPT, COPPER PLATE
THE QUALITY MUST PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED
SAMPLE CARDS OR WEDDING INVITATIONS UPON REQUEST
SOCIAL STATIONERS HOSKINS PHILA.
912 CHESTNUT ST.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Safest investments known. Yielding from 4% to 6% Write for Circular.

ULEN, SUTHERLIN & CO.
BANKERS CHICAGO

Corns Costs only 15 cents to get rid of them. **A-Corn Salve** does the work quick and easy. No knife, pain or poison. **15 Cents** at druggists' or by mail. **Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia**

heard. "His first automobile race too. They tell me he had been a sailor and had traveled all over the world. He was an especially skilled mechanic, and Chevrolet induced him to go with him with a promise of a part of the prize money. Too bad—a valuable man in a race!"

But the little fly with its head mangled and its feet tangled in the flypaper wouldn't need the sugar any more.

Over in the hospital where they had taken Chevrolet with broken bones he was not thinking, either, of "inducements." In a passion of weeping he clutched his face with hands plastered with blood and grease.

"My God! My God!" he cried. "My friend—dead—dead!" . . . . . .

High up in the grandstand a pretty girl sat quietly, the tenseness of her attitude in striking contrast with the hilarity about her.

"It's Stone's bride," a woman whispered who sat near. "They've been married only four weeks, and she's so 'nervy' she doesn't mind his driving a racing-car at all. See, he threw a kiss to her then!"

Stone and Bacon, his mechanician, had stopt a moment for the finishing touches of tuning up before starting. He searched for her a moment, blew her a kiss, and was off. The minutes dragged by. The familiar cry was raised, "Where is Stone and the Columbia?"

The girl with the tense look grew more tense, her eyes strained, she seemed to be alone in that vast crowd. Quietly the news had come to the officials that the Columbia car had gone off a bridge. Bacon was dead. Stone was in the hospital. But they didn't announce it. Why spoil the pleasure of the crowd—or would they have added a thrill to it? . . . .

"See that fellow sitting down there?" whispered a man to me. "He was going to drive a car in this race, but he has a contract with a firm who would not let him—he's too valuable a man."

Valuable and valueless men!

When the smoke of the battle had cleared away they told us that Grant in his Alco had established two records—one for time and one for having the Vanderbilt Cup twice in succession.

There was a record for eternity of which they did not speak. There were "minor" accidents of which they did not speak. In a little Long Island home to-day, the blinds are close drawn, there is crêpe on the door, and a little lonesome old woman silently weeping beside her dead. He was only a seventy-year-old farmer—and he got in the way. He should have known better than to get in the way.

PEDDLING THE TIME

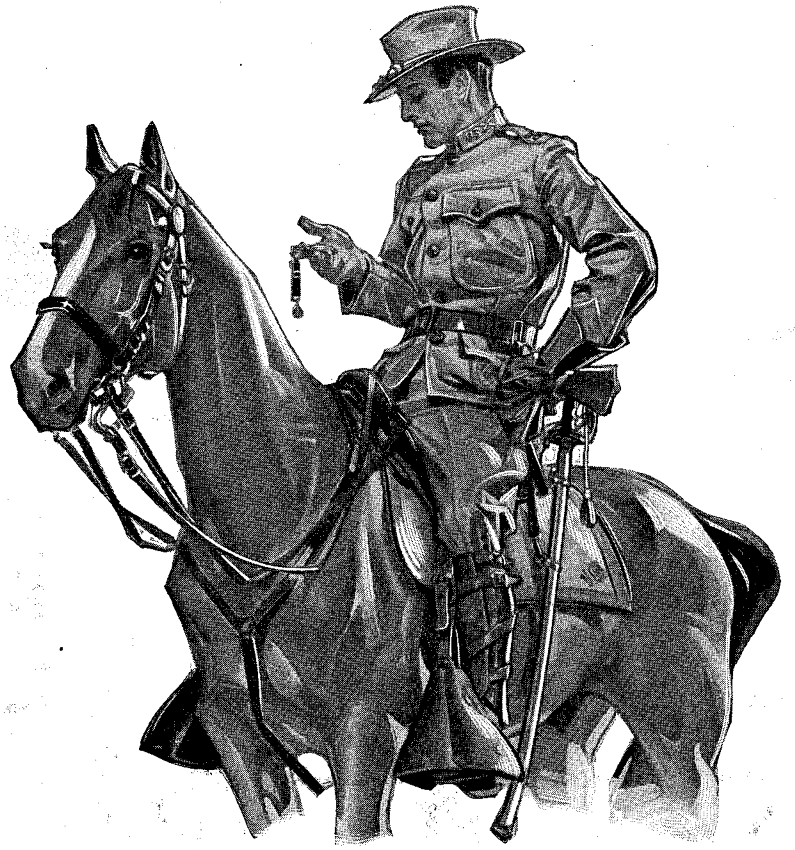
THE curious occupation of a London woman, who, like her father before her, finds that time is money by selling Greenwich observatory time to watchmakers, is described by *The Graphic* (London) as quoted in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Sept.) We read:

Probably no hill in the world has had so strangely varied a history or played so important a part in the affairs of men as that at Greenwich. The granite line across the foot-path on its summit is the meridian from which the longitude on every British map and chart is calculated. All England sets its time by the mean solar-clock. There is a large galvano-magnetic clock fixt on the outside wall of the observatory and divided into twenty-four hours. There are still many who believe this clock is kept going by the sun. They do not know that the fixt stars are the real timekeepers from which Britishers check their daily progress. To this galvano-magnetic clock in the wall comes every Monday a woman, who makes $2,500 a year out of the queerest occupation in England. She sells the time to London watchmakers. Her name is Miss Belleville, of Maidenhead. Eighty years ago, the then astronomer royal suggested to her father that if he took the corrected time of a certified chronometer every week, he could, no doubt, find numerous clients. So he bought a watch, made for the Duke of Essex, and then worked up a business with it. When he died, his widow sold the time till she reached the age of eighty-one, and then she handed the business over to her daughter. When Miss Belleville visits Greenwich at the beginning of every week, her chronometer is corrected, and she is given an official certificate. From that her fifty customers correct their watches and clocks.

ABRUZZI'S TRIPS SKYWARD

THE splendid virile qualities demanded for the conquest of the icy peaks that crown the world's great mountain chains make even the most incorrigible utilitarian admire the men who brave death in this seemingly useless pursuit. In the case of Italy's royal family their courage has been proven in enough times of real need to excuse one of its princes for rushing here and there all over the world to dare the mountains that have defeated every other man. The Duke of Abruzzi, says Prof. Charles E. Fay in *Collier's*, began his first Alpine campaign at the age of nineteen, and made a record for ascents that astonished the gild of Alpinists:

> It included two passes and seven peaks: The eastern and central peaks of the Levanna, as practise climbs, then the Grand Paradis, Mont Blanc, the precipitous crag of the Dent de Géant, the Breithorn and a traverse from the Italian side over the summit of the Matterhorn. His chosen mentor was Signor Granscesco Gonella, whose name recurs often in the same company, a skilful Alpinist.
>
> Two years later, in 1894, again with Gonella, he won (for a novice) laurels unapproachable,' at once springing to the forefront of the world's most noted climbers. His previous climb on the Dent de Géant had shown his mettle for crag work. It is one of those seemingly inaccessible aiguilles, well called needles, that tower threateningly along the great outlying spurs of Mont Blanc, and to ascend which demands a far higher capacity than the long plod to the main summit itself. A steady tread, strong heart, firm grip, sure foot and a perfect self-reliance are absolute essentials merely for the start.
>
> Like it, when not more difficult, are the Aiguilles du Moine and des Charmoz, the Petit Dru, the Grepon. All four of these ascents of the first order, two of them (the Charmoz and the Grepon) being traverses, they accomplished at the outset of that summer's campaign. Then from the Zermatt Valley he made a similar quartet of notable



The Howard Watch

The U. S. army officer is strong for the HOWARD Watch. The HOWARD has seen service in three wars—with infantry, artillery, cavalry.

It has proved itself dependable through the shock and exposure of campaigning—which is about the most exacting service that could be demanded of a watch.

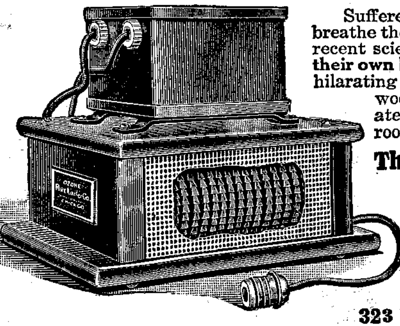
The HOWARD is the finest *practical* watch in the world—always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—$40 to $150.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town—he is a good man to know.

Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you "The Story of Edward Howard and the First American Watch"—an inspiring chapter of history that every man and boy should read.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.



Let Electricity Make Pure Air For You

Sufferers from many ailments travel thousands of miles to breathe the OZONE of the mountains and pine forests. Yet a recent scientific invention enables everyone to have—**right in their own bedroom**—air constantly as pure, refreshing and exhilarating as the purest oxygen-filled atmosphere of the piney woods and mountain peaks. This little apparatus is operated by electricity, and "ozonizes" the air of the closest room just as an electric storm purifies the out-door air.

The Ozone Pure Airifier

is of the greatest benefit in treatment of **Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Insomnia, Nervousness, Pneumonia, Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, etc.** Endorsed by highest medical and scientific authorities—a thoroughly demonstrated success.

We can furnish an **Ozone Generator** to meet any requirement, from bedroom to the largest building in the U. S. **Write for Booklet and Catalogue.**

Ozone Pure Airifier Company,
323 Rand McNally Building, Chicago, Ill.

ascents—the dangerous Dent Clanche, the Cinal Rothhorn, in one day two peaks of Monte Rosa, and finally what is regarded as the most difficult of them all, the Matterhorn, by way of the Zmutt arête.

Such was the apprenticeship of the world's greatest Alpinist. It is interesting to discover even here the qualities which dominated him when he became himself a leader. Most striking is intrepidity coupled with a coolness which later will appear as judgment and discretion.

Ever ready to attack the most difficult and even dangerous of peaks, no serious accident to self or guides has ever saddened any one of his numerous alpine successes. And we can almost feel the spirit of initiative growing in him as he accomplishes in the wake of others the great feats of the Whympers, Sellas, and Mummerys in the way of achieving summits long regarded as inaccessible.

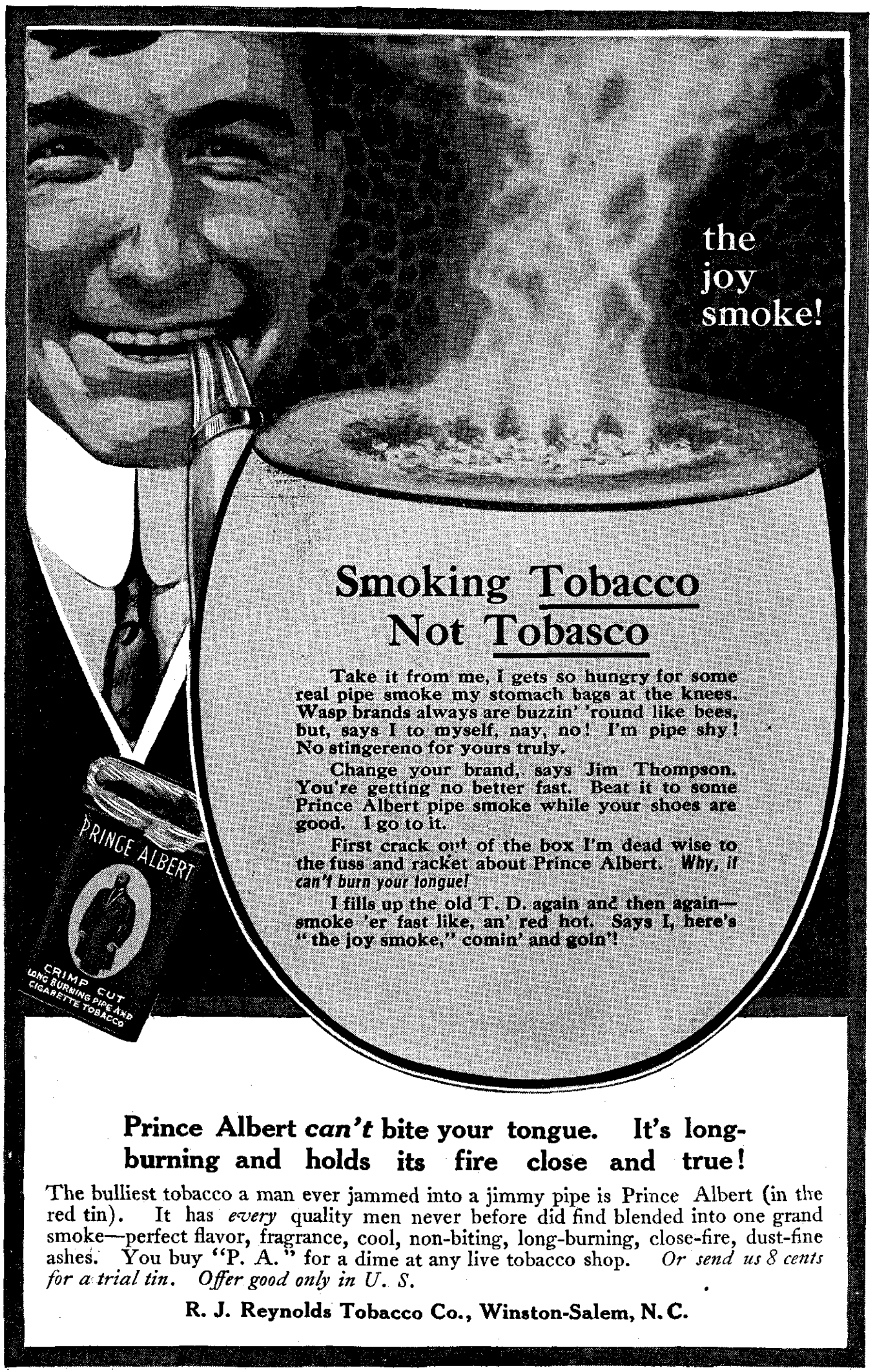
Only four years later, in 1898, we find him laying siege to certain of the forbidding peaks of the Alps that still remained unconquered. Among the most prominent of these was the Aiguille Sans Nom (13,088 feet) one of the most difficult needles in the fearfully jagged ridge descending from the Aiguille Verte over the Dru to the Mer de Glace. With three guides he set out at daylight from a high refuge, the Charpoua hut. On reaching the lofty crest exceedingly narrow, their way was barred by upleaping towers of rock, the so-called gendarmes. In descending they were overtaken by darkness and had to pass the night roped together under the protection of a crag—a genuine protection, for in the darkness two enormous rock avalanches fell. One passing directly over their shelter, the other close beside them.

Of this notable climb the Duke says modestly: "The ascent can not exactly be called difficult, except for the guides, who have to cut innumerable steps," but he allows that it is dangerous. A few days later the hitherto invincible third crag of the Grandes Jorasses was vanquished. Again, on August 7, 1901, only just back from establishing the furthest north record in the allied field of polar exploration, he scaled the second highest of the Dames Anglaises, exceedingly difficult aiguilles on the southeastern spur of Mont Blanc.

Thus far his feats were on pretty well-known territory, as every acre of Switzerland is familiar to the guides. Next he turned to fields where he must be an explorer as well as a climber.

Enterprises calling for a much higher order of ability had already begun to invite the more ambitious alpinists—the exploration and ascent of the world's highest summits in however distant lands. The demand was now for a capacity to plan where the conditions were more or less unknown and to execute with resolution and decision under trying circumstances. It is his rare ability in meeting these that has given Abruzzi a place among the very foremost of explorers. He would be the last to claim all the honor for his brilliant results. When he has succeeded where others had failed he is quick to acknowledge his debt to the published story of their failure, every circumstance of which he had conned and knew by heart.

So in his first distant expedition, that to Mount Saint Elias in 1897. Several futile attempts had been made by Englishmen and Americans notably the two splendid assaults of Professor Russell under the auspices of the National Geographic Society. From Russell's reports the young explorer of twenty-five


the joy smoke!
PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Smoking Tobacco
Not Tobasco

Take it from me, I gets so hungry for some real pipe smoke my stomach bags at the knees. Wasp brands always are buzzin' 'round like bees, but, says I to myself, nay, no! I'm pipe shy! No stingereno for yours truly.

Change your brand, says Jim Thompson. You're getting no better fast. Beat it to some Prince Albert pipe smoke while your shoes are good. I go to it.

First crack out of the box I'm dead wise to the fuss and racket about Prince Albert. *Why, it can't burn your tongue!*

I fills up the old T. D. again and then again—smoke 'er fast like, an' red hot. Says I, here's "the joy smoke," comin' and goin'!

Prince Albert *can't* bite your tongue. It's long-burning and holds its fire close and true!

The bulliest tobacco a man ever jammed into a jimmy pipe is Prince Albert (in the red tin). It has *every* quality men never before did find blended into one grand smoke—perfect flavor, fragrance, cool, non-biting, long-burning, close-fire, dust-fine ashes. You buy "P. A." for a dime at any live tobacco shop. *Or send us 8 cents for a trial tin. Offer good only in U. S.*

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Handles Heat
Like a Clock Tells Time

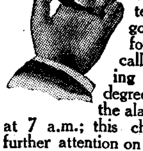
To have the temperature of your home exactly as desired and within your control morning, noon and night is desired not only from the standpoint of comfort alone, but likewise desirable as a benefit to health and as a marked economy in the saving of fuel. All of these advantages are within your reach with a

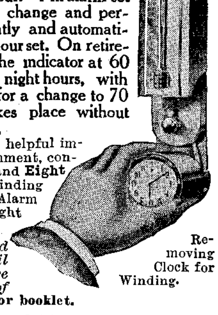
Minneapolis Heat Regulator
WITH TIME ATTACHMENT

Applied to Hot Water, Hot Air, Steam and Natural Gas Heating. Lasts a Life time

THE TIME ATTACHMENT enables one to secure a change of temperature at any predetermined hour. An alarm set governs this change and performs it silently and automatically at the hour set. On retiring you set the indicator at 60 degrees for the night hours, with the alarm fixed for a change to 70 at 7 a.m.; this change takes place without further attention on your part.

THE 1911 MODEL has two helpful improvements in the time attachment, consisting of a **Detachable Clock** and **Eight Day Alarm Set.** Makes the winding as easy as winding a watch. Alarm requires winding but once in eight days.



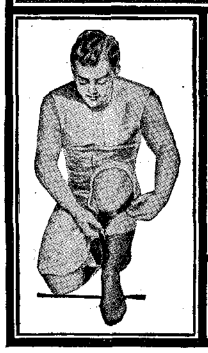


Removing Clock for Winding.

The "Minneapolis" is sold by the wholesale and retail heating trade everywhere under a positive guarantee of satisfaction. **Write for booklet.**

WM. R. SWEATT, Sec'y, General Offices 703 Palace Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

PARIS GARTERS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NO METAL can touch you



YEAR ROUND COMFORT
25¢ 50¢ $1.00.
Dealers or direct upon receipt of price
A. STEIN & Co. Makers
Congress St. and Center Ave.
Chicago.

knew the ground in advance and planned his expedition even to minor details.

With Gonella, Sella (the distinguished alpinist and photographer), Cagni (later to figure among the captors of the furthest north), De Filippi (physician and historiographer of the expedition), and five Italian guides, he reached the inhospitable shores of far Alaska. Over glaciers at ever higher stages and of increasing difficulty they made their way, through alternating storm and sunshine, and on the fortieth day from the coast planted the flag of Italy at the icy summit, 18,100 feet. Ten days later they were back at their yacht, having scored a perfect success. This was also the school for that brilliant Arctic exploit of 1899–1900.

About this time the world began to hear frequently the mysterious name of Ruwenzori, and the marvelous story of a range of snowy mountains under the hot sun of equatorial Africa. Several adventurers had been at their base, not seeing them by reason of the ever present clouds, or, catching distant glimpses, had disbelieved their eyes. Stanley really discovered the range in 1888, thus bringing forth from their hiding the Mountains of the Moon of Ptolemy, unseen by civilized man for over seventeen centuries.

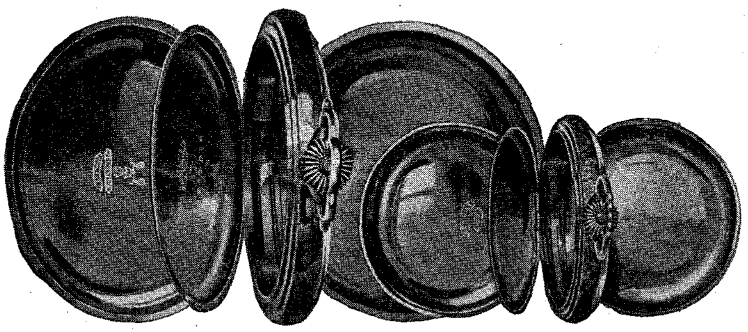
Since this rediscovery various explorers had penetrated the wilderness, a few had even reached the lofty glaciers, but no one had scaled a dominating summit. In the spring of 1906, altho two parties, English and Austrian, were in the field, Abruzzi entered for the prize. Again a carefully planned campaign, under conditions so opposite to those of the Saint Elias expedition, met with an equally brilliant success. The sumptuous volume entitled "Ruwenzori," with its matchless illustrations, tells the story of exploration, and a supplement collates the rich scientific data.

It was perhaps inevitable that his daring would finally take him to the Himalayas, whose towering pinnacles are the only ones he has faced in vain.

The ambition to match his powers with the great peaks of the Himalayas had only slumbered since a change of plan, rendered necessary by the plague, had in 1897 caused him to substitute Mount Saint Elias. The base of Mount Everest (29,002 feet) the world's highest peak, being unapproachable by reason of an agreement between the British Government and the State of Nepal, he had chosen K2 in Kashmir (28,250 feet), the next highest, as his prime objective. Leaving Marseilles on May 16, 1909, at the end of the month they were already at the foot of the peak. The ensuing seven weeks witnessed perhaps the most persistent and strenuous work to be found in the annals of mountaineering.

For an entire month siege was laid to the inaccessible citadel—first to its southern arête—but it soon became evident that above 20,000 feet were difficulties insurmountable. From a lofty saddle (21,690 feet) next reached on the western arête, a reconnaissance revealed a precipitous and inaccessible cliff. This point was already 3,500 feet higher than Saint Elias, the Duke's previous record.

After some days of foul weather the head wall of the Godwin Austen glacier was climbed to Windy Gap in the hope of finding an approach by the northeastern spur and, failing that, of studying its northern side. The



Your Money's Worth in a Watch Case

The reliable watch case, with its tight-fitting caps and neat joints, is a mighty fine piece of workmanship. There are a dozen ways to cheapen it—in amount of labor put on it, in skill, in weight, in fineness.

The *genuine* watch case is made not merely to please the eye and to sell, but to protect the wonderfully fine and delicate mechanism of the watch movement or "works."

You know how it is in buying anything; if you take things for granted and don't know what to ask for, you get an adulterated article—a substitute said to be "just as good" as the genuine.

The trade marks illustrated on this page are your safeguard. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years. They mean absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, in construction of a watch case. Be sure to find them. Every good jeweler in this country knows the marks and carries the cases. They are made for ladies' and men's watches—plain, engine-turned, engraved or enameled. All sizes, all patterns.

The Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia

KEYSTONE 14 K

TRADE MARK JAS. BOSS GOLD FILLED

TRADE MARK KEYSTONE SOLID GOLD

TRADE MARK CRESCENT GOLD FILLED

TRADE MARK EVERSTICK PAT. AUG. 11TH AND NOV. 24TH 1903 INVISIBLE RUBBERS

Can be worn all day long, without discomfort, they protect where protection is needed, the sole of the shoe.

EVERYBODY NEEDS EVERSTICKS.

Always for sale where good shoes are sold.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

THE ADAMS & FORD CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

None genuine without THIS cord.

Do Your Feet Ache?

THE Scholl "Foot-Eazer" instantly relieves all foot ailments, such as *tired, aching feet, weak ankles, flat foot, "rheumatism" of feet or limbs, bunions, corns or callouses on the sole* because it is a scientific foot arch cushion which firmly supports the arch of the foot, where the entire weight of your body is carried. "Foot-Eazers" by removing the cause of the trouble, bring rest to the feet, body and nerves. Any first-class shoe dealer will place Scholl "Foot-Eazers" in your old or new shoes on

Ten Days Trial

—then money back if you want it. Or sent direct prepaid, on the same terms upon receipt of $2.00, your shoe dealer's name and size of shoe. Send for ***FREE illustrated book.***

THE F. SCHOLL MFG. CO.
285 E. Madison Street
Chicago, U. S. A.

"**These two gauzy ribbed fabrics** knit inseparably together make this smooth, warm Interlock underwear.
To show how these fabrics would look if knit separately it was necessary to pull out the stitches on one side of a piece of Interlock underwear.
If you do that with ordinary underwear it will leave a hole, but with Interlock it leaves this other complete fabric just like the one you take away."

Interlock

the lightest-for-warmth underwear

Thick, bulky underwear is not necessary for warmth.

Take two of the finest and filmiest pieces of ribbed underwear that you can find; give them a wizard-touch and cause the ribs of one to become completely linked with the ribs of the other into a single garment. They will give you the smoothest and softest underwear you have ever felt next your skin, and the lightest garment in proportion to warmth that has ever been made.

But you don't have to play the wizard. The same wonderful result is a splendid reality in Interlock underwear, knit on the patent Interlock machine.

You needn't labor under heavy burdensome coarse-ribbed garments to keep out the cold. Interlock underwear gives you perfect protection, and because of its satiny smoothness, sympathetic softness, and buoyant lightness, you are not conscious it is next you.

Another thing: The linking of the fine invisible ribs produces a firm close texture that makes Interlock underwear 33⅓ per cent stronger than underwear knit of the same single yarn on any other machine. This is the verdict of the Government testing-machines. Interlock is more genuinely elastic than ordinary ribbed underwear. It has enough "body" when stretched to cause it to spring back and keep its shape. The complete union of the fabrics makes the garment wear better and last longer. And that means true economy.

Leading underwear manufacturers have been quick to realize what a wonder the Interlock machine is, and many of them are now licensed under Interlock patents to knit this underwear which gives you greater winter-comfort than you have ever had before.

$1 a garment and up

Union and two-piece suits for men; and two-piece suits for boys. $1 a garment up for men: 50c. and up for boys—according to material; cotton, mercerized cotton and merino. Interlock garments correspond in warmth to medium and heavy weights of ordinary underwear.

Also infants' shirts, pants and sleeping garments in cotton, merino, wool and silk, 50c. to $1.50.

Interlock Underwear is sold by dealers everywhere. Look for the name INTERLOCK on the garment-label, or the metal lock attached. If your dealer hasn't Interlock underwear write us his name and address and we'll see that you get it. **Write us for sample of fabric and illustrated booklet.**

General Knit Fabric Company, Utica N Y

Interlock

See Yourself From Every Angle With Both Hands Free

You men who shave yourselves; you women who dress your own hair, here's absolutely the greatest time and trouble saving mirror that you can get!

The Allview Portable Mirror

For Stand or Window—The Allview Portable Mirror **fits over your shoulders**, goes right to the light with you, and gives you free use of both hands. Can also be made in more stands and hung in more different positions than any other mirror ever invented. A simple touch adjusts it to any angle imaginable—sideways, up or down, close or removed from the face. Brings back of the head in as plain view as the face.

A Fine Gift—The Allview makes an exceptionally attractive gift for men or women—old or young. Made of 6¾-inch finest grade German Plate Mirror, with highly polished special nickel steel frame. Folds compactly into a special case.

Send $2.50 direct to us if your dealer can't supply you.

To Dealers! The Allview has **proved** a great success. Dealers couldn't supply the demand last year. This year increased facilities enable us to fill all immediate orders promptly. So order **now** and be ready for the great demand our advertising will create.

Portable Mirror Co.
Dept. 22, St. Louis, Mo.
(3)

peak was found equally inaccessible from the east, and the steepness prevented a descent with coolies to a camp on the northern side.

An alternative offered, to climb Stair-case Peak for a reconnaissance. The attempt was foiled at 21,325 feet by bad weather and two impassable bergschrunds. Forced by the lateness of the season and the apparent hopelessness of better conditions, K2 was abandoned and attention turned to Bride Peak, an easy (!) mountain (25,110 feet) favorably located for a study of all the mountains of Karakoram. The camp was transferred to the glacier below the Chogolisa col (saddle). For a week foul weather interfered with establishing higher ones. On July 9 they pushed on to above 19,000 feet, and two days later to 22,000.

The following day, the weather having improved, an attempt was made to reach the summit, but failed at about 24,000 feet, an altitude equal to the highest record hitherto, that of the Norwegians, Rubenson and Monrad-Aas, on Mount Kabru in the Sikkim Himalayas in 1907, in which they were very likely preceded by W. W. Graham in 1883. On the 17th an early start was made for a renewed attempt, and at half-past one they were at an altitude of 24,583 feet, the world's present record.

Describing the situation the Duke says: "Our pulse was regular and we felt no discomfort from the rarity of the air. Meanwhile the clouds had become very dense and interfered with our progress. Soon we were forced to follow an arête to avoid the danger of avalanches, but anon we had to abandon it from the risk of projecting cornices. At 3:30, after waiting two hours for some slight break in the clouds, I decided to return to camp."

These quiet words cover a grievous dis-

PRINT FOR YOURSELF

Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper.

THE PRESS CO. Meriden, Connecticut

ERK-O-SCOPE
PAYS FOR ITSELF
ON TIME PAYMENTS

Any Church, lodge, society, school teacher, or minister can buy an ERK-O-SCOPE on small monthly payments and give stereopticon lecture entertainments, thus making money to pay for the instrument and provide a nice surplus besides. This is not a toy magic-lantern, but a fully equipped machine that can be operated by acetylene or electricity without previous mechanical experience. It is a money-maker and is being used by the principal churches and societies in all parts of the country.

To the purchaser of this machine

We will loan absolutely FREE

the necessary slides and printed lectures on three different subjects, and you can make your choice from our catalogue containing a list of about 50,000 slides, including Travel, Tour of The Holy Land, Tissot's Famous Paintings of the Life of Christ, Humorous, Secret Society, the 1910 OBERAMMERGAU Passion Play, and other interesting and up-to-date subjects. Most of these slides are beautifully colored. Write at once for booklet and complete information about this wonderful STEREOPTICON, also facts about the slides that we can make to order and those that we will rent for any purpose.

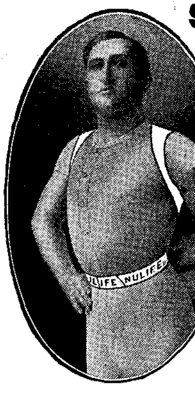
ERKER BROS. Opt. Co.
Est. 1879. **604 Olive St., St. Louis**

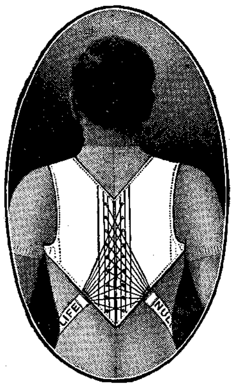
appointment. To be sure, he had carried "the man line" as it has been called, some six hundred feet higher, but wholly within his reach was a summit surpassing 25,000 feet, to have attained which would have been if not a much more brilliant exploit at least a more convincing assurance to the world at large that the crowning snows of Everest will yet feel the pressure of a human foot.

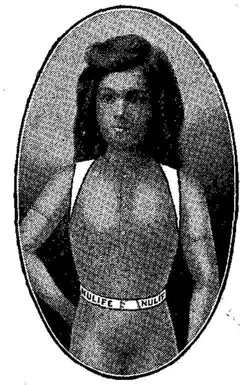
THE MAN WHO KILLED THE SWEATSHOP

Few men live to see their dreams come true, but Joseph Barondess, sometimes called crazy and often pursued by mobs, finally won the battle for the cause he had dreamed out in his Russian home. We read in the New York *Evening Mail* that twenty-two years ago in a town called Medzibosh, Russian Poland, he dreamed of the emancipation of the men and women who had to work for their living in factories and he came to America to exploit that dream. His first efforts were discouraging enough. He was arrested and locked in jail every time he sought to make a speech, whether it was in Cooper Union or in the open parks. He was denounced as an anarchist, and even as a potential assassin. But:

> To-day the unions he formed are recognized as the strongest in America, and the sweat-shop system he fought has been abolished by State law.
>
> And Joseph Barondess, grown up from an "agitator to a respected citizen," is giving up the rest of his life to that other highest dream of his race and his creed, the reclamation of Palestine by the Jews.
>
> "There's no forgetting the time I came to this country," said Barondess in his office in Delancey street. "It was the blizzard year of 1888. And I guess the blizzard was blowing its hardest when my wife and I and our baby girl looked out of the steerage of a liner and saw Sandy Hook through the driving snow.
>
> "I had $10—and my dreams—born of the fearful conditions of the peasant class in Europe, and of the false tales of liberty I had heard of the United States. We got off that ship with absolutely nothing else.
>
> "A fine, old-fashioned red-headed Irishman named Kilyou rented us three rooms in the cellar of his tenement in Ludlow street, and I went to work in a factory where they paid me $5 a week to make thirty pairs of children's garments each day of thirteen hours.
>
> "The man who sat next to me in that shop worked three days without a rest one week because he had a baby dying and the doctor wouldn't come unless he was paid as he went in the door. At the end of that three days and nights his head fell down on his sewing machine—and they took him to the morgue.
>
> "The 'sweater' wouldn't pay his wife the overtime. Fifteen minutes later another man was brought off the street to work that machine next to me and the dead man's baby died. I know, because I went there with three other shop-workers to tell the wife about her husband. We had just enough left in the pockets of all of us to buy her something for supper, along with a faded five-cent rose for the baby they were taking away. We got the baby and the father of it put in two graves near together in potter's field. It was the best we could do.







Round Shoulders Make Weaklings
and Prevent Proper Breathing
Nulife
Straightens Round Shoulders Instantly
and Compels Deep Breathing

You can't buy a new body, but you can improve the one you have by wearing Nulife. —Prof. Charles Munter

Nulife makes every organ of the body do its work properly. For perfect health this is necessary. Nulife expands the chest from two to six inches, straightens round shoulders instantly, reduces the abdomen to symmetrical proportions and compels you to walk, stand and sit correctly all the time. You owe it to yourself to consider these facts.

The greatest vitality comes from the greatest chest expansion. Nulife expands the lungs to their fullest capacity and holds them open to receive all the air that continued deep breathing draws into them. You may realize the importance of deep breathing, but without Nulife you forget to breathe deeply when your mind becomes absorbed in other matters. With Nulife you will unconsciously breathe deeply and regularly all the time; that is the secret of the great success of Nulife. It acts like a watchman over your breathing organs.

You must use all of your lungs all the time if you wear Nulife, causing a continuous internal massage with nature's tonic, *fresh air*. This is a positive preventive of all throat, lung, nasal and many other internal disorders arising from improper breathing.

Prof. Charles Munter's
Nulife
For Man, Woman and Child
Trade (PATENTED) Mark

Nulife has displaced all other antiquated and useless braces and is the only scientific body support which rests the back and relieves fatigue.

Nulife is not made of steel, buckles and rubber—it is a light-weight, washable garment, so simple that any child can put it on. That buoyant spirit, so necessary to success in any calling, always comes after wearing Nulife. It holds the spine and head erect, inducing regular blood circulation and filling the brain cells with pure blood at every heart-beat.

For growing boys and girls Nulife is invaluable. It holds them erect and gives every organ an opportunity to work. They grow into vigorous adults, able to resist the germs of disease. Many children are born frail, delicate and deformed, and with the least assistance during their childhood, become strong and healthy afterward. These children in their youth may have no visible deformity, but are continually ailing from some unknown cause. By Nulife all this is eradicated and prevented. It compels the deepest breathing, the real vital force of life. Deformities and diseases disappear.

Women's physical beauty is impossible without physical perfection of form. With Nulife they get that grace, symmetry and poise which no steels can give, allowing the body to be flexible and comfortable and not restrained in the vise of metal supports, which most corsets contain. It is worn with or without a corset.

This Guarantee Goes With Every Nulife

I guarantee that Nulife will straighten round shoulders, expand your chest two to six inches, increase your height and compel free, regular, deep breathing as Nature wants you to do. The price of Nulife is now $3.00. Go to your furnisher, druggist or department store, and if they cannot supply the genuine Nulife, send direct to us and it will be sent prepaid to your address, and I know you will be well pleased and recommend Nulife to your friends after you receive and wear it. To order correctly give Chest Measure (close up under arm pits and completely around the body), with your Height, Weight and Waist Measure, and state whether for male or female.

Send Your Name For My Illustrated Book FREE to You

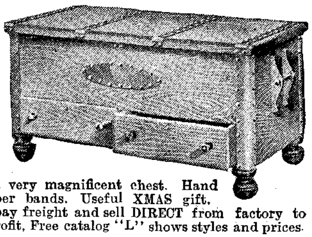
I will send you free the Nulife booklet which tells you all about Nulife, what it has done for others and will do for you. This booklet is filled with illustrations and reading matter that clearly describe the efficiency and benefits of this wonderful garment. You ought to know these facts whether you ever expect to purchase Nulife or not. Send your name and address, plainly written, to

Prof. Chas. Munter, No. 18 Nulife Building 13-15 W. 34th St. (near Fifth Ave.) New York

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
All the Standard Machines Sold or Rented Anywhere at ¼ to ½ M'f'r's Prices, allowing Rental to Apply on Price. Shipped with privilege of examination. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalog V.
Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St., Chicago

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 6%
Secured by N. W. Farm Lands, $100, $500 and $1000 denominations; 6% payable semi-annually. First mortgages deposited with Trust Co. Send for booklet.
WESTERN MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.
217 Andrus Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Get The Rest-U to hold your book or magazine. Adjust it to suit you and read without eye or nerve strain. Without tiring your arms. Without stooping over. Put on or off chair or table instantly. Oxidized Copper or Nickel finish $2.50 postpaid. Or send names and addresses of six people who read and $2 and we will send it postpaid.
The Rest-U Book Holder Co., Dept. D, Cleveland, Ohio.



Red Cedar Chest Is a Fine Xmas Gift
This chest is of delightfully fragrant Southern Red Cedar. Protects furs and other clothing against moths. No camphor required. Is dust-and-damp-proof. Saves cold storage expenses. VERY ROOMY. 4 ft. long; 2 ft. wide; 2 ft. high. Two big drawers. A very magnificent chest. Hand polished. Wide copper bands. Useful XMAS gift. Many styles. We prepay freight and sell DIRECT from factory to home. No dealer's profit. Free catalog "L" shows styles and prices.
PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 3, Statesville, N. C.

JOHNSON'S
SHAVING CREAM SOAP
Johnson & Johnson

A little on the face And a wet brush

The Lather's the thing

Never before in the history of shaving, has there been a lather-making preparation possessing the ingredients that are combined in

Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap

It makes a quicker, thicker, better and more lasting lather than can be obtained from any other kind of soap.

Softens the toughest beard. Soothes the tenderest skin

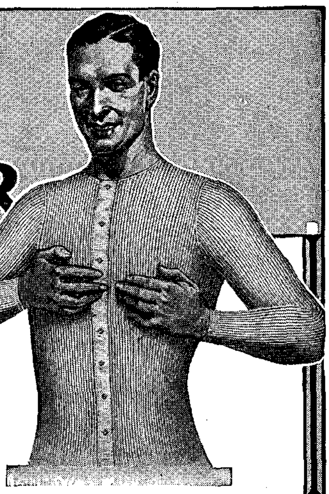
Is economical, antiseptic and convenient. Applied either direct to face or to wet brush.

EVERY DRUGGIST SELLS IT. Price 25c.

A 20-shave trial tube sent by us for 2c stamp

Johnson & Johnson Dept. 4-W, New Brunswick, N. J.

Velvetrib
Oneita Knit
UNDERWEAR



—a Grateful Caress to the Body—

a gentle covering of luxurious warmth. It yields easily to every movement but never loses its glove-like fit—the elasticity of the fabric won't let it.

By actual test, *Velvetrib* shows 80 to 100% more tensile strength than any other underwear of equal weight. That means double service.

It is knit in two closely interwoven layers and is alike on both sides. Without coarseness of yarn or bulkiness of fabric, strength, warmth and velvety softness are obtained. It possesses the softness of fleece-lined underwear but is without its fuzziness or rigidity.

***Velvetrib* is Guaranteed!**

against irritation of the skin, shrinking, ripping, tearing, bagging—or money back. *Velvetrib* is made of especially prepared Egyptian yarn. In medium and heavy weights for Men and Boys.

MEN'S	Separate Garments	$1
	Union Suits	$2
BOYS'	Separate Garments	50c
	Union Suits	$1

VELVETRIB Union Suits are Perfection in Fit and Comfort

If your dealer doesn't sell *Velvetrib*, send us his name. We'll mail you booklet and sample of fabric and see that you are supplied.

ONEITA KNITTING MILLS
Makers of famous Oneita Union Suits and other Oneita-Knit Underwear
Mill 7 Utica, N. Y.

"I left that shop next day for another and I saw a man working overtime so long that he used to bring in a piece of moldy bread every day, make toast of it over a spigot on the gas jet to take the moldy taste away, and gnaw off bites of it each time he ran down the length of a sleeve on his machine—so as not to lose a stitch.

"Then I became an agitator," Barondess said. "I took a handful of those men to a hall in Orchard street and I tried to tell them that the only way to get away from the living deaths they were dying was to organize into a union and strike altogether for better wages and better shops.

"They hooted me. They said I was crazy trying to protect them against the 'sweaters.' Why, man, I've been chased ten blocks down the Bowery by a mob of the deluded 'operators' themselves, who couldn't be made to understand that they could fight the 'sweaters' on the same system that the 'sweaters' had organized to beat them out of a decent wage.

"Finally they began to see, and pretty soon we had a union, and not long after that we struck. I hadn't any idea of attacking republican institutions.

"I harangued those men in the street to keep their courage up, to keep a strike going, that I knew we could win if the downtrodden, slave-driven workers could get back a bit of the nerve God gave them and their bosses drove out of them.

"I was never even a radical Socialist. I am so poor a Socialist this day that many of the friends I once had have damned me worse than my plutocratic enemies because I happen to believe in this country's established institutions and vote the Roosevelt ticket every four years and the Republican congressional ticket in my district.

"Well, we took that case of the sweatshops to Albany and Inspector Byrnes sent word ahead that if I were allowed in the Capitol building I'd get to the Governor with a knife or a gun.

"They let me in and I made a speech instead and a decent lot of legislators passed our bill abolishing the sweatshops.

"It was crudely drawn. I drew it myself and I hadn't mastered English and knew very little of the law. The courts threw it out, likewise the next one and the third.

"But when finally we could afford a lawyer to draft the measure and had made some good friends besides, we put through a bill that the courts passed much quicker than the legislature. Then I quit that cause, for I got my friends what I wanted them to have.

"Then I went into business for myself. I'm giving about two hours a day to the business, but I can't give more because I'm working to make another dream come true.

"They've put us Jews out of Russia, out of Poland, out of Rumania, and pretty nearly out of every other place where a Jew might win what he could call a 'native home.' That dream was the nub of the Jewish nationalistic movement. Its ultimate ambition is the 'homing' of Jews in Jerusalem.

"That dream may not come true," said Barondess, "but if God will give me twenty years more in the effort, and if my brethren stand as loyally to the cause as they are standing now, there will be no more Russian massacres, because there will be no more Jews in Russia. Instead, there will be a republic of Jews in Palestine."

A JAIL BIRD-MAN

ALTHO there is one aviator who is said to have once been implicated in a little burglary, it remains for Harry Britton, 61 years old, now serving a life sentence in Queens County jail, Long Island City, to be the first aeronaut to construct models while in prison. Britton is a civil engineer by profession, and was convicted recently for grand larceny. The New York *Sun* says:

Britton's taste in dress and the precision with which his gray hair and beard are parted in the middle caused some of the spectators during his trial to mistake him for one of the attorneys. The little he has had to say about the three aeroplane models he has constructed since his life sentence began indicates an active scientific mind and a command of good English.

Britton, so the jail officials said yesterday, not only has built three models of biplanes while a prisoner, but also has interested business men on the outside of the jail walls to the extent of supplying some money for materials and other expenses incidental to the building of the models. It was said yesterday also that Britton has sent two of his models to Washington to be patented.

A model of a biplane about six feet long was lying on a chair yesterday in the cell where the prisoner was working. At first glance the model suggested a miniature reproduction of a span of the Queensboro Bridge turned upside down. Britton is not given to talking much about his aviation idea further than to say in the precise monotone which is one of his characteristics that he has sought especially to perfect an aeroplane in which the control of the lateral balance will be automatic.

He believes he has achieved this with what he calls his "dead-weight center." Just as the first railroad coaches, as he explained, rattled and jolted from side to side on an uneven keel until the weighted bottoms of the Pullman car suggested to car designers to steady the day coach also by adding to its weight close to the tracks, Britton believes that his aeroplanes will keep their equilibrium because of the way he arranges the ballast below the middle section of the main planes.

With the "dead-weight center" also in mind the convict's models show the aviator's seat hanging low from the center of the bottom plane. How he utilizes an idea to keep an aeroplane steadily and steady up in the air that now is used to keep a passenger coach solidly down on the ground Britton did not explain.

The model is built largely of bamboo. The struts and spars are of bamboo and the stays are made of aluminum wire. Britton hasn't been able to get out to test his models so far, even tho confined in the jail made famous because of the persistency prisoners have shown there in the past in leaving by way of a can-opener and the tin roof and without the aid of a net. But altho the prisoner has only theory to back his invention he feels sure that he can fly away from the jail, as far as the aeroplanes are concerned, with ease.

Before he took up aviation Britton did not aspire even as high as second-story work, but got into all his troubles low on the ground by advertising for a nurse or companion for his "children" or "wife," and then separating

Old English
Floor Wax
MAKES FLOORS BEAUTIFUL
Brightener
KEEPS FLOORS BEAUTIFUL

makes any floor beautiful, whether hard or soft wood, old or new. It brings out all the natural beauty in the grain of the wood—doesn't make it shiny—but gives to your floor a deep rich polished finish, which remains.

"Old English" is the "wax with the guarantee"—made better than ordinary wax; looks better, wears longer. It doesn't show heel marks or scratches. It has also proven itself the most satisfactory finish for

All interior woodwork and furniture.

It never flakes, chips or becomes sticky. Easily applied—once a year is generally enough; economical—1 lb., 50c., covers 300 sq. ft. Send for **free sample** and try it on any wood. Read our **book—"Beautiful Floors."** The book treats of subjects you should study, such as

Finishing New Floors
Finishing Old Floors
Hardwood Floors
Pine Floors
Cleaning and Polishing
Care of Waxed Floors
Finishing Dance Floors
Kitchen, Bathroom Floors
Finishing Furniture
Interior Woodwork
Stopping Cracks
Removing Varnish, etc.

EVERY floor or bit of furniture needs cleaning and brightening just as every carpet needs sweeping. Just go over it once or twice a month with a cloth dampened with Brightener, then polish with clean cloth.

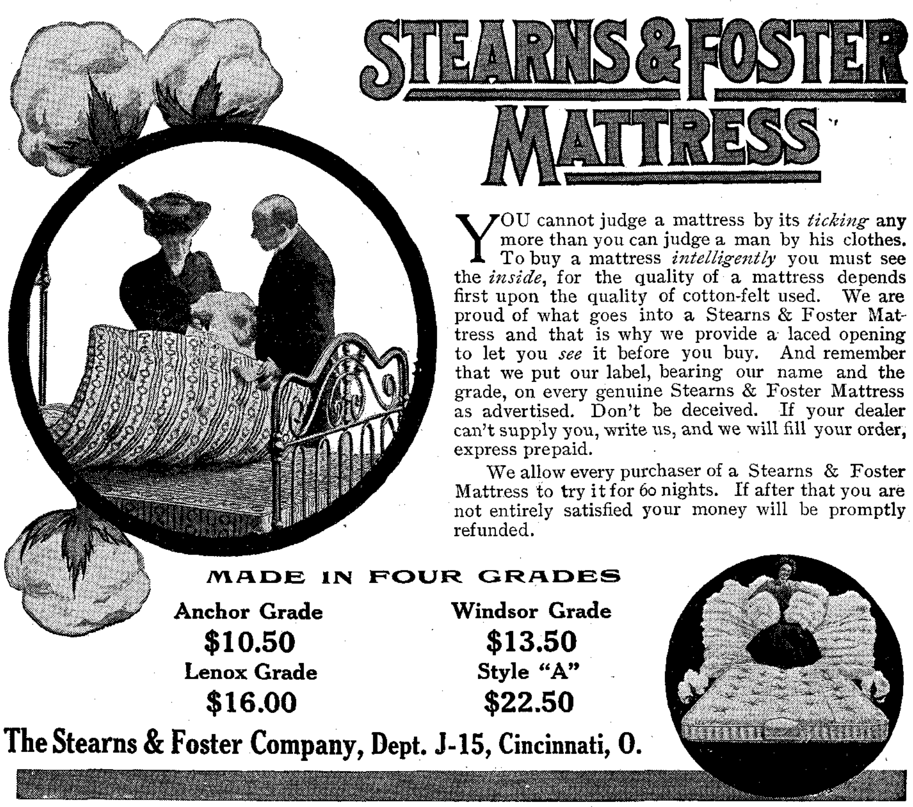
FOR WAXED FLOORS—Brightener is the only preparation that will successfully clean and polish a waxed floor without removing the wax or injuring the finish.

FOR VARNISHED AND SHELLACED FLOORS—It takes away that dull, worn look. It does more than clean and brighten—prevents heel marks and scratches from showing, it leaves on a thin refinishing coat which protects the original finish, making it wear about twice as long. A quart (75c.) lasts about six months. Write to-day for our instructive booklet "**Beautiful Floors**;" we will send it free and with it liberal samples of Old English Floor Wax and Brightener.

Brightener 40c pt., 75c qt., $1.35 half gal., $2.50 gal.
MENTION DEALER'S NAME.

A. S. Boyle & Co.
2007 W. 8th St., Cincinnati, O.

L. D. 10-22
Please send me FREE Samples and Book
(Sign your name and address, also dealer's name)



YOU cannot judge a mattress by its *ticking* any more than you can judge a man by his clothes. To buy a mattress *intelligently* you must see the *inside*, for the quality of a mattress depends first upon the quality of cotton-felt used. We are proud of what goes into a Stearns & Foster Mattress and that is why we provide a laced opening to let you *see* it before you buy. And remember that we put our label, bearing our name and the grade, on every genuine Stearns & Foster Mattress as advertised. Don't be deceived. If your dealer can't supply you, write us, and we will fill your order, express prepaid.

We allow every purchaser of a Stearns & Foster Mattress to try it for 60 nights. If after that you are not entirely satisfied your money will be promptly refunded.

MADE IN FOUR GRADES

Anchor Grade
$10.50
Lenox Grade
$16.00
Windsor Grade
$13.50
Style "A"
$22.50

The Stearns & Foster Company, Dept. J-15, Cincinnati, O.

Kleanwell

THE BRUSH THAT HOLDS ITS BRISTLES

BRISCO KLEANWELL
THIS SEAL MEANS AN UNHANDLED BRUSH
BRISCO KLEANWELL

REMEMBER, one shape of toothbrush **cannot** fit every mouth. Knowing this, we make the Kleanwell in ten shapes. One will exactly fit *you*. Pick it out. The best brush for the money. The bristles **anchored** in the back.

SOLD IN A SEALED BOX

The Brisco-Kleanwell Seal on the box and the name on the brush guarantee the genuine. Adults' and children's sizes.

For Sale Everywhere
35 CENTS EACH
Send 4 cents for Dolly's Kleanwell —a tiny toothbrush.

Brisco Hair Brushes

are best for the hair because they reach the scalp. Brushing with a Brisco Brush is better than a hair tonic. The name Brisco is on each brush.

ALFRED H. SMITH CO.
84-86 Chambers Street New York

SEND $1.00 for Two Unwrinkable Poplin Silk

FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

Guaranteed to outwear any silk or satin tie that retails for $1.00 or less.

Guaranteed not to show *pin holes* or *wrinkles*; if my Ties do, I will return your *money*.

Are made reversible—double wear.

They are 2 ins. wide and 46 ins. long. They also come in 1½-inch width, 46 inches long, if you prefer.

They are made by the best methods known and from perfect *Silk Poplin*.

The following colors in stock—Black, White, Green, Brown, Red, Old Rose, Cerise, Gray, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

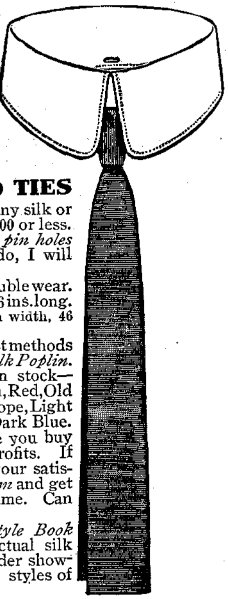
When you buy from me you buy direct, *saving* retailer's profits. If the goods do not wear to your satisfaction you can *return them* and get your *money back* at any time. Can you ask for more?

I will send you my *Style Book free*. It contains the actual silk swatches, and with it a folder showing how to correctly tie all styles of Men's Neck Wear.

References: Any bank in Troy.

Shirts to your own measure. Made from fine quality of Madras, Oxford, Cheviot and Percales. 3 soft-front Shirts, $5.00. If not satisfactory, return them and I will return your money. *Samples of cloth and self-measuring blanks sent on request.*

C. G. CLEMINSHAW, 289 River Street, Troy, N. Y.



the applicants for the job from whatever ready money they could be persuaded to part with.

His latest, typical of his previous operations, was to come to a woman to Long Island City in answer to an advertisement for a governess and then to persuade her to turn over $55 to him. The money, he told the woman, was to be used to buy a ticket for her to California, where he said his children were, and she would get it back as soon as she began to earn her wages. The woman waited but neither the money nor ticket ever came back.

Britton did, and he was arrested and indicted. In the course of the trial Judge Humphrey learned that Britton had served sentences in more than half a dozen prisons in the country and had been twice sentenced in this State. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life under the habitual criminals act. The appeal is based on the item that the indictment returned against Britton for grand larceny did not include his former prison records nor his previous convictions.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Rising.—"As a politician that man was a disgrace to the city."

"Well, he has risen in the political world since then. Now he's a disgrace to the State."
—*Puck.*

One Way of Killing Them.—He had besought the pharmaceutical chemist to give him something with which he might kill moths, and the pharmaceutical chemist had supplied him with camphor balls; but the next day he was back again, holding some of the fragments of the balls in his hand.

"Are yez the same young man phwat sold them things to me yisterday?" he roared.

"I am," replied the pharmaceutical chemist, composedly. "What's wrong with them?"

"Phwat's wrong with thim?" repeated the irate purchaser. "The idea av sellin' thim things to kill moths or anything else! See here! If yez can show me the man that can hit a moth wid a single wan av thim, I'll say nuthin' about the orniments an' lookin' glass me an' the missus broke."—*Answers.*

Awkward For Both.—"This is awkward. I flirted with a young man at the seashore, and we both pretended to be rich. Now I find he lives in our city."

"But you needn't see him if you don't want to."

"I can't well get out of it. It seems he collects the payments on our piano."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Ruling Passion.—BANKER (to new tutor)—"Always bear in mind that in my children I am entrusting to you my most precious possessions and give them your best. And what is your lowest price?"
—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Shading It Close.—FARMER GILES (who has just cashed a check)—"I don't think this money's right."

THE CASHIER—"Would you mind counting it again, sir; I think you'll find it correct."

FARMER GILES (having done so)—"Yes, but you be careful, young man; it's only just right."—*Sketch.*

Fashionable.—"How is your wife this fall?"
"Just able to hobble around."—*Life.*

Jaeger SANITARY GOODS

Overheard in the cars:
"I have not worn an overcoat in eleven years."
"How's that?"
"Well, if you've got the right underwear, that's enough."
It turned out that the speaker wore Jaeger Underwear.
That's as it should be. More warmth in a suit of "Jaeger" than in two suits of any other brand.

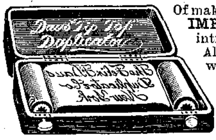
Recommended by Physicians Everywhere

Dr. JAEGER'S S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

NOTE THE SIMPLICITY

Of making perfect duplicates with the **Daus IMPROVED Tip Top Duplicator.** No intricate mechanism. No printer's ink. Always ready. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original. Useful in any business. Sent on Ten Days' Trial Without Deposit. Complete Duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 inches) $7.50, less special discount, 33⅓% net **$5**

Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N. Y

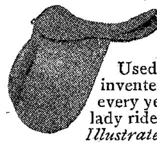

Daus Tip Top Duplicator
The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co. New York

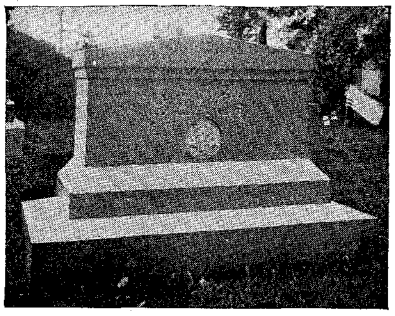
Perfect Comfort for Man and Horse

Whitman Saddle

Used by the best riders of all countries, invented thirty years ago and improved every year since; ideal for gentleman or lady rider and a scientific fit for the mount. *Illustrated catalogue free—describing the several styles of Whitman Saddles and everything from "Saddle to Spur."*

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York City



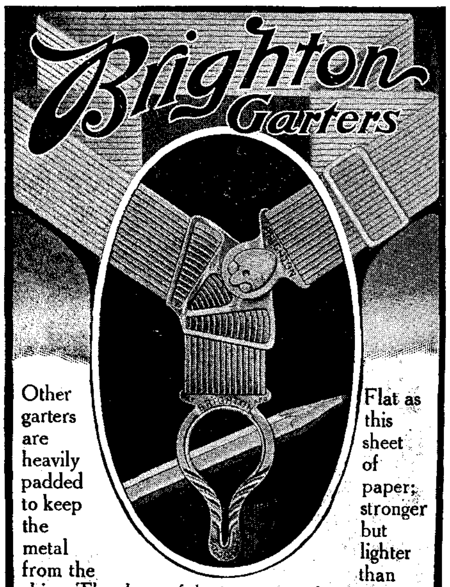


Erected in Washington Court House, Ohio

Are You Thinking of Buying a Memorial?

If so, come and talk it over with us. If you cannot arrange to come, let us send you our booklet and take the matter up by mail. A large proportion of our business is done by correspondence to the perfect satisfaction of our customers. As to our reliability and ability to execute any contract, we have abundant evidence and numerous references that carry their own convincement. Whether you are contemplating a simple marker or an elaborate mausoleum, write us.

The Leland Company
557 Fifth Avenue, New York
Rochester: 774 Mt. Hope Ave. Cleveland: 428 Garfield Bldg.
Studios: Pietrasanta, Italy; 133d St., New York.
Granite Works: Barre, Vt.


Brighton Garters

Other garters are heavily padded to keep the metal from the skin. The *shape* of the Brighton metal prevents it touching the leg. See how a pencil slips beneath. 25 cents everywhere—or we mail them.

Flat as this sheet of paper; stronger but lighter than any other garter; *fitted* to prevent binding, chafing, or tiring the leg; so secure that the sock can neither slip nor tear; pure silk webs—any color.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.
PHILADELPHIA

The ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER
Washes Carriage or Auto Perfectly

Price, $3.00

Easily attached to hose, won't scratch varnish. No splashing of water. Dry hands. Dry clothes. For a limited time $2.00. Express prepaid. Booklet free.

139 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

LIVER UPSET? Try
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Avoid Unscrupulous Druggists

"Push the Button-and Rest"
Royal Rest Chairs
THE PUSH BUTTON KIND"

Theres the Push Button
Foot Rest Slides Back Out of Sight

Thousands of Tired People

in Royal Rest Chairs—*adjustable to twenty different comfortable positions*—push the button and rest every day. Do not endure ordinary chairs when practically the same price buys you a Royal Rest Chair, with or without removable cushions, footrest and **concealed magazine basket—exclusive feature.**

Made in oak or mahogany, and finished in any style to match your furniture. 750 styles, prices $12 to $100.

Ask your dealer for the Royal Rest Chair—accept no imitation.

The Royal Chair Company
815 Wall Street, Sturgis, Michigan.

Wanted Him to Specify.—"Will you always be true?" asked the broker's suspicious daughter, when young Sportleigh had thrown himself at her feet and begged for her hand.

"As true as steel!" he cried.

"Common or preferred?" she inquired, still suspicious.—*Chicago News.*

Foresight.—"Who is the man who is so loudly and energetically opposing restrictions on automobiling speeding? I don't recollect having seen him among the motorists before." "You haven't. He's not a motorist, he's an undertaker."—*Baltimore American.*

The Truth Will Out.—RICH BANKER (to his daughter's suitor)—Don't talk so much of love; you know that what really attracts you is the 80,000 marks that my daughter will get when she marries."

SUITOR—"What? No more than that?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Politics and Cucumbers.—"And what," asked a visitor at the North Dakota State Fair, "do you call that kind of cucumber?"

"That," replied a Fargo politician, "is the Insurgent cucumber. It doesn't always agree with a party."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Precise.—A young Baltimore man has a habit of correcting carelessness in speech that comes to his notice. The other day he walked into a shop and asked for a comb. "Do you want a narrow man's comb?" asked the clerk. "No," said the customer, gravely, "I want a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth."—*Baltimore American.*

Revenge.—MORRISON—"I bet the man who ran his auto over Snodgrass is sorry."

HARRISON—"Why do you think so?"

MORRISON—"Snodgrass was wearing a scarf-pin that punctured the fellow's tire."—*Chicago News.*

If!—Three scientific men from an Eastern college visited a certain Montana mine. On the ascent by means of the usual bucket one professor thought he perceived signs of weakness in the rope by which the bucket was suspended. "How often," he inquired of the attendant, "do you change these ropes?" "Every three months," carelessly replied the other. Then he added thoughtfully, "This must have been forgotten. We must change it to-day—if we get up."—*Christian Register.*

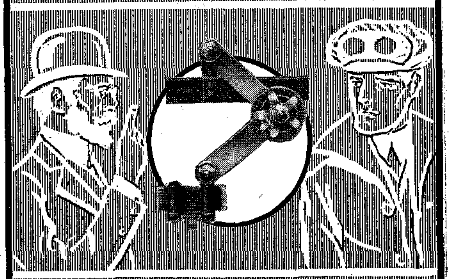
Demand and Supply.—FIRST DOCTOR—"I've discovered a sure cure for a rare disease."

SECOND DOCTOR—"Great! Now, how can we make the rare disease prevalent?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Right Emblem.—"Could you suggest some suitable badge for our 'Don't Worry Club'?" asked the typewriter boarder.

"How would a pine knot do?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Who Knows?—A boy in a Chicago school refused to sew, evidently considering it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old man. "George Washington sewed," said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must; "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?" "I don't know, time will tell," said he, seriously.—*Popular Education.*


STOP JOLTING

IT'S DANGEROUS

AN EMINENT MEDICAL AUTHORITY SAYS:

"The passengers as well as the driver (of a motor car) should pay especial attention to the muscular support of the abdominal viscera just as they should in railway cars, or in a carriage, or any conveyance, since the jolting of the vehicle over ruts and obstructions in the road tends to produce prolapse of the stomach, kidneys, intestines and liver, if the spinal and abdominal muscles are not kept in proper balance of contraction. Neglect of this simple precaution may also lead to the dislocation of the kidneys by a severe jolt which occurs while muscles and ligaments supporting these organs are unduly relaxed."

Use this antidote—
THE
TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD
SHOCK ABSORBER
and you'll need no cure.

The Truffault-Hartford positively eliminates jolt, jar and vibration. It imparts a smooth, easy motion to an automobile even when the road is extremely rough.

It promotes comfort and in so doing conserves health.

You'll marvel at the difference in the riding qualities of your car *before* and *after* it is Truffault-Hartford-equipped.

We can fit any car and make any car fit for any road

HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.
EDW. V. HARTFORD, Pres.
137 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J.

Branches:
New York: 212-214 W. 88th St.
Philadelphia: 250 N. Broad St.
Boston: 319 Columbus Ave.
Chicago: 1458 Michigan Ave.
Newark, N. J.: 289 Halsey St.

THE SIGN OF THE TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD AGENCY

TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD
SHOCK ABSORBER
MAKES ALL ROADS SMOOTH ROADS

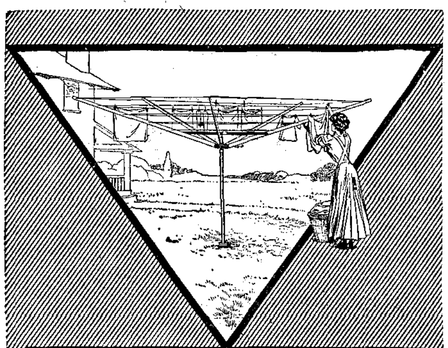
TRADE MARK
"Porosknit"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
FABRIC PAT. DEC. 12 1905
DESIGN PAT. DEC. 19 1905

The Boy Who Knows would not wear any other kind. Write for the "Porosknit" Booklet and find out why.

Shirts and Drawers
Per Garment
For Men 50c
For Boys 25c
Union Suits $1.00
Union Suits 50c

We guarantee all goods on which above label appears.

Chalmers Knitting Company
Amsterdam, N. Y.



HILL'S FAMOUS CLOTHES DRYER
lessens the day's work and keeps the lawn clear. Put up or taken down in a minute. Holds 150 feet of line all of which comes to you.
Send for free descriptive folder 16D

HILL'S "HUSTLER" ASH SIFTER
There is big money in ashes IF you sift them—50% of ashes is good burning coal.
Sifts a day's ashes in a minute—no dust. Sifter fits any iron or wooden barrel. Ashes drop into barrel —*good coal* into scuttle. Write for full descriptive folder 16-S.
HILL DRYER COMPANY
216 Park Avenue Worcester, Mass.
Sold by dealers everywhere

HILL'S
"HUSTLER"
ASH SIFTER
No.

The Modern
Soap Convenience
is the Watrous Liquid Soap Fixture—the most efficient and satisfactory soap fixture made
One filling equals four cakes of soap—The Watrous Fixture does not tip or spill soap like other fixtures, and waste of soap is impossible. Cake soap carries disease germs from one person to another. This cannot occur when the Watrous is used.
THE WATROUS LIQUID SOAP FIXTURE
consists of nickeled bracket and crystal container. A slight pressure on under part of fixture delivers *fixed* deposit of soap to the hands. Various styles—all extremely low priced—for *Homes, Clubs, Hotels, Offices, Factories, Public Institutions*, etc. Watrous Liquid Soap is made of best vegetable oils and is especially adapted for use in Watrous Fixture.
FREE Illustrated booklet, "The Modern Soap Convenience," giving prices and particulars. Write today.
The Watrous Co., 1256 Fisher Bldg., Chicago
Towel Supply Companies—write for new interesting proposition.

Misunderstood.—"Say, we've come to ask you to be our candidate for congress."

"Eh! Well, well! Thank you, boys, I'll run if the old guard will let me."

"Hold on. You're not as much of a hidebound partizan as that, are you?"

"Partizan? Of course not. I'm talking about my wife."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

His Early Education.—MAGISTRATE—"Where were you born?"

PRISONER—"Birmingham."

MAGISTRATE—"And you were brought up there?"

PRISONER—"Oh, often."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Dog's Life.—POSTMAN—"'Tis a foine dog. Does he know his master's voice?"

COOK—"Divil a bit! In this house the master has no voice."—*Harper's Bazar.*

An Insinuation.—HE—"I shouldn't marry a woman unless she was my exact opposite."

SHE—"You'll never find so perfect a being as that."—*Boston Transcript.*

Keeps.—"Well-preserved woman, isn't she?"

"Yes, she's a splendid example of the conservation of natural resources."—*Town Topics.*

Tolerance.—"Do you forgive your enemies?" "I try to," replied Senator Sorghum. "I can't exactly forgive them, but I do my best to put them in a position where I can sympathize with them."—*Washington Star.*

Her Forte.—MRS. HOYLE—"She has no friends to speak of."

MRS. DOYLE—"That is because she speaks of them too often."—*Town Topics.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 7.—Captain Macievich, who held the Russian aviation record for altitude, is killed by a fall from his biplane at St. Petersburg.

October 9.—San Carlos prison, near Maracaibo, Venezuela, is burned by prisoners, who kill several officials, including the warden, a brother of President Gomez.

October 11.—The strike of the Northern Railway of France spreads to the Western line; the Government calls on 30,000 employees to resume their posts as reserves.

Advices from Rome and Madrid say that the Governments in these capitals have decided not to allow the entry of members of the religious orders expelled from Portugal.

Emperor William delivers the chief address at the centennial of the University of Berlin, and says that he has collected $2,250,000 for scientific research in that institution.

October 12.—The Swiss Republic recognizes the Republic of Portugal.

Roque Saenz Pena is inaugurated President of Argentina.

October 13.—A dispatch from Paris says a commission of scientists have decided that American potatoes are no longer a source of contamination, and the French Government will admit the product for the first time since 1875.

Domestic

October 7.—Colonel Roosevelt speaks at Bristol, Va.

October 9.—President Taft receives the Home Rule Irish members of the English Parliament.

Colonel Roosevelt makes about fifty brief car-end speeches while traveling from Georgia to Arkansas.

Fifty-two miners are buried by an explosion in the Starkville Mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Starkville, Col.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

2164
$75.
2306
$60.
$30.
2187
$35.
2159
2113
$50.

20% DOWN—10% PER MONTH
Why wait for your Diamond until you have saved the price? Pay for it by the Lyon Method. Lyon's Diamonds are guaranteed perfect blue-white. A written guarantee accompanies each Diamond. All goods sent prepaid for inspection. **10% discount for cash.** Send now for catalogue No. 26
Established 1843.
J·M·LYON & CO·
71·73 NASSAU ST·N·Y·

Bronze Memorial Tablets
Designs and Estimates Furnished
Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York
Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

JOHN DAVEY, FATHER OF TREE SURGERY

If you neglect your fruit trees, they will soon forget to bear—the water sprouts will rob them of their strength.
If you hack out a few limbs occasionally and leave stubs, these will decay back into the tree and form bad cavities.
Neglect, Not Ill-luck, Keeps Your Orchard from Producing
If you forget your orchard except in fruiting time, it will become the home of scale and other insects—and these mean decay and death.
Light crops of small, unsound, irregular fruit will be the natural result of such neglect—and your orchard will cease to be a good investment.
Write us how many fruit trees you have—what kinds, and where located. Perhaps we can send, without charge, one of our representatives to inspect your orchard, tell you what your trees require and fully explain our methods. *Booklet Free.*
The DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY, Inc.
1711 Larch Street, KENT, OHIO
Operating the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery
NO college, NO school of forestry teaches tree surgery. The Davey Institute is the only school in the world which does. It was founded by John Davey, father of tree surgery. Full laboratory, collection, scientific and botanical instruction, including practical demonstrations by John Davey.

October 10.—Six towns are reported destroyed and about 400 lives lost in forest fires in northern Minnesota and Canada.

Ex-Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York is sworn in as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The United States Circuit Court at St. Paul restores lumber rates from Portland, Ore., cut by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

October 11.—Colonel Roosevelt makes an aeroplane trip with Archibald Hoxsey at St. Louis and makes a speech on New Nationalism and the tariff.

The United States Supreme Court sets the Standard Oil, tobacco, and corporation tax cases for argument on January 3.

It is announced at the National Council of the Congregational Churches in Boston that more than $1,000,000 has been subscribed for the evangelization work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

October 12.—President Taft reviews the Columbus Day parade in Boston.

Colonel Roosevelt denounces Illinois grafters in a speech at Springfield.

President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad testifies before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington in favor of advances in rates.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS

	POPULATION.		Per cent Increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Cedar Rapids, Ia ...	32,811	25,656	27.9
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	88.0
Council Bluffs, Ia. ..	29,292	25,802	13.5
Decatur, Ill.........	31,140	20,754	50.0
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	33.1
Louisville, Ky......	223,928	204,731	9.4
Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	74.7
Orange, N. J........	29,630	24,141	22.7
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	21,495	62.2
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	17,700	123.6
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	75.0
Tampa, Fla.........	38,524	15,839	143.2
Vermont	355,956	343,641	3.6
Wichita, Kans......	52,450	24,671	112.6
Wheeling, W. Va. ..	41,641	38,878	7.1

The Star Of First Magnitude

20th Century Limited

The 18-Hour Train

Lv. New York - 3:30 p. m.
Lv. Boston - 1:00 p. m
Ar. Chicago - 8:30 a. m.

Lv. Chicago - 2:30 p. m.
Ar. New York - 9:30 a. m.
Ar. Boston - 11:50 a. m.

"It saves a business day."

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Sleeping-Car Accommodations

Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at City Ticket Office, 298 Washington St., Boston, 'Phone 2140 Fort Hill; 1216 Broadway, New York, 'Phone 6310 Madison; and 180 Clark St., Chicago, 'Phone 7600 Harrison.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Victor J. Evans & Co. Washington.

Patents that Protect and Pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 612 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS IN CASH DEMAND. For valuable pamphlets, and facts about *large sums of money offered for certain inventions: prizes, rewards*, etc., send 8 cents postage to Publishers Patent Sense, Dept. 63, Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that PAY. 2 Books free: "What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" and 61-p. Guide. Special offer E. E. Vrooman, 806 F St., Washington, D.C.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

TYPEWRITERS: Real Remingtons, $12.00; Hammonds, Densmores, $10.00; Smith Premiers, $15.00; Olivers, Underwoods, $25.00. Fifteen days' free trial and a year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. Harlem Typewriter Exchange, 215 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS, every make, each entirely rebuilt and refinished; guaranteed satisfactory or may be returned. Illustrated list free. Agent's discounts. Typewriter Clearing House Co., 337 B'way, New York City.

BELL'S handy asssortment of guaranteed pure Para rubber bands—invaluable in office, store, shop or home. Send 17c for neat, generous package, carefully wrapped, prepaid. BELL MFG. CO., 596 Broadway, N. Y. C.

FOR WRITERS

FACTS, STATISTICS and other material for addresses, reports, essays. Literary advice and criticism. Revision and correction of MSS. Genealogical research. Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind.

STORY WRITERS! We find publishers for your work, and revise MSS. when necessary. This Bureau is operating under the written endorsement of America's leading publishers. No advance fee required—reasonable charge. Mail MSS. today LITERARY BUREAU, 813 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTHORS—Let us manufacture your books. We set up, electrotype, print, bind, etc. Complete facilities.
LINO TYPE-CASTING CO.
257 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—$70.00 month to commence. Railway Mail Clerks. Examinations everywhere November 12th. If you want appointment write immediately. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. C-52, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN to write advertisements by Mail. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, Page Bldg., Michigan Ave., Chicago.

MAKE MONEY WRITING SHORT STORIES or for Newspapers. Pleasant work for you. Big pay. Send for free booklet, tells how. UNITED PRESS SYNDICATE, San Francisco.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MICHIGAN 6% FARM LOAN BONDS at rate of only $6 per acre. $500 or multiples. Ideal for small investor. Circular on request.
GEO. M. SEWARD & CO., BANKERS
108 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

Incorporate under South Dakota laws. Save expense. No franchise taxes. Safest. Best. Any legitimate business anywhere. Meritorious enterprises financed. Drexel Investment Company, Drexel Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP—an unused complete Certified Public Accountant Correspondence Course of the Universal Business Institute, New York. Terms to suit purchaser, F. H. Jeffrey, 10201 Wallace St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Complete Set, 9 vols. Ridpath's History of the World; half Morocco binding, good as new. Will sell for $30 or exchange for typewriter. P. J. BOELTE, NEWS FERRY, VA.

FOR PERSONAL USE

For the Hair.

HAIR GROWTH stimulated by the Modern Vacuum Cap. Sent on 60 days' free trial at our expense. No drugs or electricity. Removes the cause of dandruff and falling hair. Postal brings illustrated booklet.
MODERN VACUUM CAP CO.
594 Barclay Block Denver, Colo.

POULTRY

Perfection Portable Poultry Plant, Cheap; build yourself, me supply. Circular free. ALDEN BROTHERS, Neshanic, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

Automatic Cure for Poverty, Sense in sociology; substitute for philanthropy. Book, 50c. on approval: circulars free. Alden, Publisher, Neshanic, N. J.

Travel and Resort Directory

THE COLLVER TOURS
(The Best in Travel)
SMALL SELECT PARTIES
Round THE World
EASTWARD
Oct. 22—Nov. 5.
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Including SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, etc. Oct. 29
For Detailed Information Address
The Collver Tours Company
424 Boylston Street, Boston.

ANTON LANG

the Christus of Oberammergau, and Mrs. Lang, will be members of our Orient party next Spring. For the tour in Palestine we have volunteered to make them our guests, feeling that they are in an exceptional sense interpreters of its high interests. Only those who have enjoyed the companionship of these simple, unostentatious, yet educated and, in the best sense, cultured people, can appreciate the addition they would be to any circle of refined persons. The fact that they both speak English fluently and that their wide acquaintance includes Americans from all parts of the United States, will put them wholly at ease in association with Americans.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL,
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

EUROPEAN TOURS AT $260

THE TEMPLE TOURS offer extended summer tours at $260 and less. A wide experience and the highest testimonials. For itinerary and information apply at once to
THE TEMPLE TOURS, 14 Z. Bacon St., Boston

EUROPE & ORIENT—1911 Oriental Tour sails in Feb. First Class throughout. Membership limited. 30th year. Write. **Dr. & Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N.Y.**

TABET'S TOURS CO.
Branch Office at Cairo, Egypt
Privacy, Independence, Comfort
Select, limited parties, sailing Jan. 7th, 21st, Feb. 18th to **EGYPT**
Special facilities offered independent travelers. Booklets and rates on request.
TABET'S TOURS COMPANY
389 5th Ave., New York

AROUND THE WORLD
Small party in November
EGYPT and PALESTINE
Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE
Feb. 4. $400 up for 71 Days. All Expenses
Round-World Tours, Nov., Jan.
Riviera-Italy Tours, Jan. & Feb.
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, N.Y.

THE ORIENT 1911
EGYPT-PALESTINE-GREECE
Sail in February, 1911, and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparations. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for Suggested Readings and Maps.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

Free Trip to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

Classified Columns

MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog free. RIFE RAM CO., 2197 Trinity Bldg. New York

PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations: Special—Two 8 in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Regular price list 2c stamps. ROBT. L. JOHNSTON. Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

OPENING OF THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN NEW YORK.

On Sunday, November 27, full train service will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from its new station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

The location of the **Pennsylvania Station**, one block from Broadway, two blocks from Fifth Avenue, is in the heart of the hotel, club, and theatre district of Manhattan. Within a short radius are located the majority of the big retail stores and restaurants. The Seventh Avenue surface cars and the Eighth Avenue surface cars pass its doors; the Thirty-fourth Street surface cars (crosstown) pass its Thirty-fourth Street entrance, and stations of the Sixth Avenue Elevated and Hudson and Manhattan Tubes are a short block from its main entrance.

Time tables showing the service to and from the **Pennsylvania Station** are now being arranged, and may be obtained at Ticket Offices before the opening of the Station.

Connections will be made at Manhattan Transfer (near Newark) with local trains to and from the downtown stations by way of Jersey City, so that downtown New York passengers who desire may continue to use the Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Stations and the Hudson Terminal Station of the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes.

Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

George H. Gazley, Manager
La Salle at Madison Street, Chicago

Hotel La Salle is already one of the famous hotels of the world and excels all Chicago hotels in the elegance of its furnishings, the excellence of its cuisine and the thoroughness of its service.

RATES

One Person:
Room with detached bath: $2.00 to $3.00 per day
Room with private bath: $3.00 to $5.00 per day

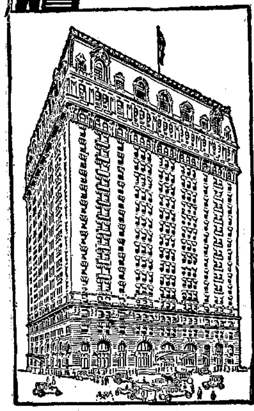
Two Persons:
Room with detached bath: $3.00 to $5.00 per day
Room with private bath: $5.00 to $8.00 per day

Two Connecting Rooms with Bath:
Two persons, - - $5.00 to $8.00 per day
Four persons, - - $8.00 to $15.00 per day

Suites: **$10.00 to $35.00 per day**

All rooms at $5.00 or more are same price for one or two persons.

Center of Chicago's Activities



THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. D.," Millis, Mass.—"Is there any authority for the pronunciation of the word 'divan' with the sound of *i* as in *dive* and the accent on the last syllable? Kindly state if there is more than one correct pronunciation of the word."

There are several recognized pronunciations of the word "divan," and dai′van (ai as in aisle) is one of these. The first choice and preference of the authorities, however, is di-van′ (i as in it, a as in man).

"S. E. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please give the rule that governs the use of the comma in a series of words when the conjunction *and* is exprest between the last two."

This rule is exprest as follows in Quackenbos's "Rhetoric": "A comma must be placed before *and*, *or*, and *nor*, when they connect the last of a series of clauses, or of a succession of words that are the same part of speech and in the same construction."

"K. G. R.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly state whether the following sentence is correct in its grammatical construction: 'We shall be glad to receive contributions and to pay for such as accepted.'"

The second member of this compound sentence is incomplete, and the verb *are* should be inserted as the auxiliary forming the passive voice of the principal verb *accepted*.

Travel

Independent Around-the-World Trips $618
Tickets good for two years
BY
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Unusual facilities combining every comfort and luxury. All twin screw steamers. Cabins are roomy, airy and light. Every invention contributing to the safety of the passengers.

Travelers' checks good all over the world.

Write for "Around-the-World" booklet D.

OELRICHS & CO.
General Agents
5 Broadway, New York

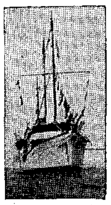
ROUND THE WORLD

Thirty-ninth annual series of *Tours de Luxe*. Eastbound from New York November 5, 24, 1910, January 7, 1911. Comprehensive Itineraries. The best in Travel.

Annual Series of
TOURS TO THE ORIENT
Leave from January to April, 1911

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto, etc.

Cook's Travellers' Cheques are Good All Over the World.



THE ATHENA

The Yacht Athena
in the Mediterranean

A Private Yacht.

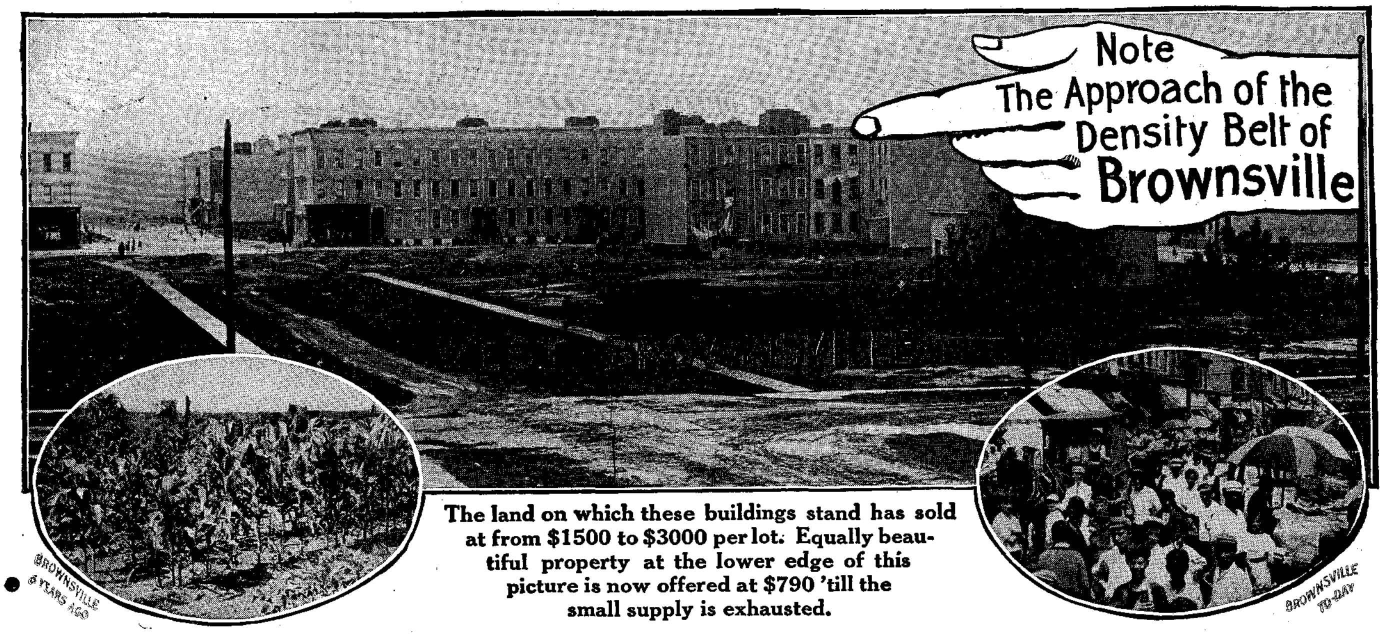
Brief cruises,—two weeks or more. From Italy to Greece, Sicily, Dalmatia.

April to October.

For Americans only, American ownership, American catering, American management. Scores of applications were refused this year for lack of room. Make the ATHENA part of your plans. Send for *announcement* for 1911.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL,
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

The Fastest Growing Spot in the World



The land on which these buildings stand has sold at from $1500 to $3000 per lot. Equally beautiful property at the lower edge of this picture is now offered at $790 'till the small supply is exhausted.

A New York City Lot near a Subway Station for $790—$6 a month

DO you know that one out of every eighteen people of the entire ninety million population of the United States lives in New York City, and do you know that New York City is growing as never before, and that about 40% of its increased population is going to Brooklyn, where our properties are located?

Brooklyn's assessed valuation has increased 745 million dollars in the past ten years, millions of which have been made by our customers alone.

Oak Crest was our first property, with 324 customers, and their lots have increased from $208,710 to $1,043,550 in ten years, based on actual sales. Then came the Lindens, with 260 customers. Their lots increased from $164,680 to $676,000 in nine years. Next came Kings Oaks, a small property, with only 180 customers, and their lots increased from $200,740 to $620,000 in about seven years.

Today we offer West Brownsville—a splendidly laid out tract of land immediately adjoining the tenements of the rapidly growing Brownsville district—with the Utica Avenue subway coming on one side and the Livonia Avenue subway coming on the other—at prices ranging from $790 to $1,190, according to location.

Take note, please—We bought our land at the prices of 12 years ago—We are therefore the only concern who can still afford to sell first class property on instalments, and ours will soon be gone.

Never again (and "never again" is a long time) will Brooklyn lots be offered at such low prices and little monthly payments. We know better than any one else how little land is really left in Brooklyn. The selling of a part of our land at $790 per lot will enable us to hold and get $2,000 for every lot we hold, and for some, twice $2,000.

Subway Built? Not Yet

If it were, you would pay $4,000 per lot instead of $790. But the Utica Avenue subway (5 minutes' walk to the west) and the Livonia Avenue line (3 minutes' walk to the north of West-Brownsville) will be constructed and soon. The Public Service Commission has already officially approved the routes and the new law has provided the way for immediate construction through a small annual assessment for ten years, averaging about $12 per lot per year. Hence, we do not have to wait on the City's credit. Under this plan, early completion of the subways is assured. Before one dollar assessment is collected from you your land will be selling for thousands where it is now bringing hundreds.

OUR REFERENCES

Bradstreet's and Dun's rate us higher than any real estate concern in the world. For further information, apply to any commercial agency, bank, trust company, or to any of the prominent magazines of the country and you can secure complete information as to our financial standing and reputation.

Remember, $10 starts you. The balance can be paid in monthly payments of $6 and upwards. Remember, also, that our offer carries a free deed or money back in case of death, high class improvements free, a free round trip (railroad fare) to New York, east of Chicago or like distance.

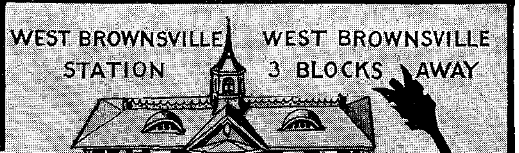
You have absolutely nothing to lose by writing at once for full particulars or, better still, get best choice by sending us $10, the first payment on a lot, with the distinct understanding that if you are not entirely satisfied with our selection, we will at once return your money. But write anyway. You will not be fair to yourself if you do not look into this offer. It will cost you but 2c and a minute's time. Isn't it worth while?

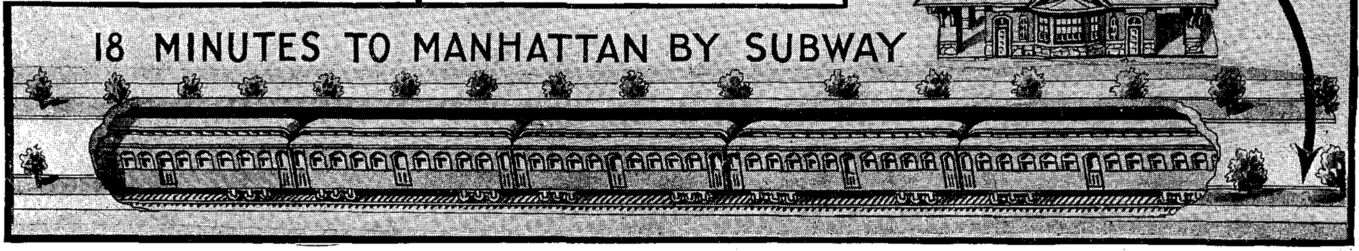
WOOD, HARMON & Co.
Dept. M9 261 Broadway, New York

Money Back If Not Satisfied

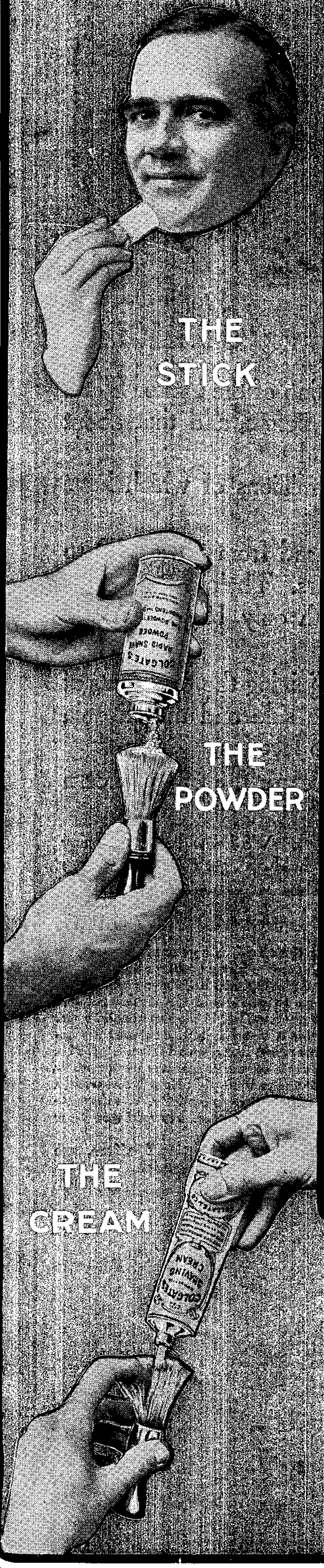
Come to New York at any time within a year after you purchase; visit our properties; keep what you have if you think it is the best bargain in our $10,000,000 holdings; change to *any other lot if you will or go to our cashier's desk and get* back every dollar you have paid us. It is all the same to us. We would prefer to have you a good friend and not a customer, rather than a customer and not a good friend. But a decision is required at the time of examination of property and the offer extends only to those who visit New York within said year. In other words we do not give options. We do give you twelve months to examine your property and get your money back if you are not satisfied.

Our "money back and free transportation" offers, are both limited to 12 months from date of purchase.




18 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN BY SUBWAY

COLGATE'S SHAVING LATHER


THE STICK
THE POWDER
THE CREAM

Stick—Powder—Cream

Your choice of three methods with the certainty of one result—a perfect lather.

Colgate's Shaving Lather—whichever way you make it—is softening, soothing, sanitary. It is best in its lasting abundance. Best in its antiseptic qualities and in freedom from uncombined alkali. (See chemist's report below.) And best in its skin-refreshing effect that leaves your face so delightfully cool and comfortable. Do not ill-treat your face and handicap your razor by using an inferior lather.

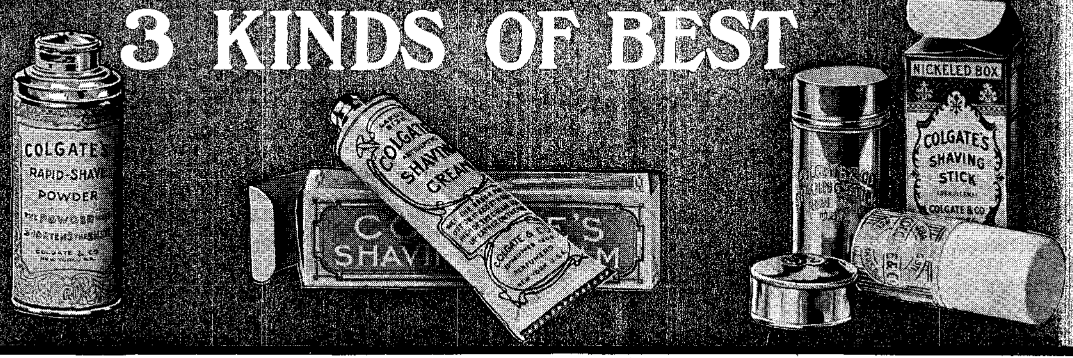
> *"I have made careful examinations of Colgate's Shaving Stick, Rapid Shave Powder and Shaving Cream. I find that all of these Shaving Preparations are notably free from uncombined alkali and in the form of shaving lather, all are germicidal."*
>
> *(Signea) FRANK B. GALLIVAN, Ph.D.*
>
> *August 25, 1910.* *Hathaway Bldg., Boston, Mass.*

THREE METHODS—ONE RESULT

Colgate's Shaving Stick: In the original nickeled box.
Colgate's Rapid-Shave Powder: The powder that shortens the shave.
Colgate's Shaving Cream: The perfected cream.

Trial Size of Stick, Powder or Cream sent for 4c.

COLGATE & CO., Dept. Y, 55 John St., New York (Estab. 1806)
Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap, Talc Powder and Perfume


3 KINDS OF BEST
COLGATE'S RAPID-SHAVE POWDER
COLGATE'S SHAVING CREAM
NICKELED BOX
COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK
COLGATE & CO